Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1819. [NUMBER 1532.

NOTICE.

HIS Excellency Lieut. General the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES COLVILLE G. C. B. will hold a LEVEE at the Government House in Town, this morning at the hour of Eleven.

HUNTER BLAIR.
Lt. Col. A. D. C.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1812.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that a PACKET MAIL, is now open at this Office, for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England, by the Honourable Company's Chartered Ship Hastings, which will be closed on or about the 1st next month.

C. LAW.
P. M. Gen.

Bombay, H. M. Gen. Post Office, 13th Oct. 1819.

BOMBAY CASTLE

10TH OF OCTOBER 1819.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL has received with deep regret from the acting Resident at Baroda, the melancholy intelligence of the death of the MAHA RAJAH ANUND ROW GUICOWAR, SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHAUDAR, who departed this life on the 2d of this month.

As a mark of respect for the character of the deceased, ORDERED, that the flag be hoisted half staff high on the flag staff in the Garrison at Sun-rise, and continue so until sun-set tomorrow, and that fifty five Minute Guns, corresponding with the age of His late Highness, be fired from the saluting battery on this mournful occasion.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Recorder's Court.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of PHILIPE SANTIAGO, late of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration of the estate and effects of the said deceased may be granted to DONA MARIA RIBEIRO, Widow of the said deceased all Persons Concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 6th October 1819.

Recorder's Court.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of HUGH G. MACKLIN late of Bombay Esq. deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court, that, Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the said deceased, may be granted to RODNEY KEMP, as Creditor of the said deceased, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

J. AYRTON.
PROCTOR.

Bombay, Oct. 6th 1819.

IRISH PROVISIONS.

For Sale on Commission,

A FEW Tierces of Prime Irish India Mess Beef, a few Barrels, ditto ditto Pork; Just landed from the *Ship Diana* from Liverpool, and may be had on application to Messrs. Baxter and Co.

Bombay, 6th October 1819.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Firm of BAXTER and COMPANY lately carried on at Bombay, whereof NADIR BAXTER, ROBERT BAXTER and JOHN YEATES were the Partners, has been dissolved from the *Twenty first July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen*; and in consequence of various differences between the said Partners, the same have been finally determined by an award made, which directs, amongst other things, That the said NADIR BAXTER and ROBERT BAXTER, are to receive to their own use, without the interference of the said JOHN YEATES, all debts due and owing to the said Partnership, and that they do also pay and discharge all debts and demands, whatsoever, against the said Partnership, or the said JOHN YEATES in respect thereof; and that they do indemnify and keep harmless the said JOHN YEATES from and against all such debts and demands.

That the said JOHN YEATES do pay to the said NADIR BAXTER and ROBERT BAXTER, on the *Fifth day of October next*, the sum of Rupees Fifty Six Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty, in full satisfaction and discharge of all demands by them against the said JOHN YEATES.

Dated Bombay, Sept. 28th 1819.

J. H. CRAWFORD.
WM. MILBURN. } *Arbitrators.*

MESSRS.
Nadir & Robert Baxter,

BEGS leave, with reference to the above Advertisement, respectfully to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that the adjustment of the Interests of Mr. JOHN YEATES in their Concerns to the 31st July 1818, having devolved on them the whole property in, and responsibility of, all Debts due to and by the said late Concerns, they most earnestly solicit the favor of those indebted to them to make their payments accordingly, and in the settlement of such Balances of Accounts as shall be made on or before the 31st Dec. next, all just consideration shall be had, as to the abatement of some portion of the Interest that will become due to that period; from and after which none will be conceded, as the Collection of those Debts may then devolve into other hands, in consequence of the State of Mr. NADIR BAXTER'S health compelling his return to Europe: it is therefore hoped that it will obtain the favourable attention of those indebted to them, thereby the better to enable MESSRS. N. & R. B. to fulfil their Engagements with those who have claims against the late Concerns.

Bombay, 30th Sept. 1819.

BAXTER & Co.

MR. ROBERT BAXTER takes this opportunity, in consequence of the foregoing Advertisements, to present himself again to the Notice of the Friends to the late Concern, and of the Public generally, too sensible of their kindness and liberality not to make this public acknowledgement of it, and to acquaint them, that from this date he will carry on Business under the Firm of BAXTER & CO. exactly similar in its kind to the late Concerns, and upon similar terms to their circular dated 23d September 1818, and will forward a Copy of his terms to those Friends who may continue their Favors to him, upon his first occasion to address them; and hopes by his exertions and attention to their Commands to merit their future favors: and has been induced to comply with the arrangement advertised of the Collection of the accounts of the late Concerns by an indifferent person after the 31st December next, to enable him, from his greater leisure, to do more justice to his New Business.

Bombay, 1st October 1819.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership Business of Merchants and Shopkeepers, heretofore carried on by and between NADIR BAXTER and ROBERT BAXTER under the Firm of BAXTER & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent as, Witness our hands in Bombay this 30th day of September 1819.

NADIR BAXTER,
ROBERT BAXTER.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,

APOLLO HOUSE.

John Yeates

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This day, and To-morrow.

A VARIETY of Sadlery, plain and stuffed Hunting Saddles, Ladies Saddles and Whips, Europe Demeties, Couch Chintz, Striped Muslins, Scotch Cambric's, a quantity of Ladies Straw Hats and Bonnets trimmed and untrimmed, and Men's Black Chip Hats, to close a concern

ALSO,

Cheltenham Salts, Magnesia, Salt of Lemons, Fumigating Bastiles, Plate, and Plated Ware, Europe Shoes and Boots, Glass Ware, Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, French Claret, French Brandy, Forty Doz. Europe Bottled Beer, a few articles of Household Furniture, &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1819.

NEW COMMISSION ROOMS.

Lottery, of *English Mares* and *Geldings,*

JUST LANDED
FROM THE SHIP
HANNAH.

John Yeates

HAS the honor to announce to the Amateurs of the Turf, & the Public in general, his appointment to superintend the above LOTTERY of English Mares and Geldings.—Scheme, 88 Tickets at 5 Gold Mohurs each.

No. 1 A Grey Mare,
2 A Brown do.
3 A Chesnut Gelding.
4 A Brown do.

It is to be hoped that Gentlemen will be early in their application for Tickets, it being intended that the drawing should take place about 20th Instant.

APOLLO HOUSE,
13th *October* 1819.

Advertisement.

PROBATE to the last Will and Testament of THOMAS HATFIELD, Esq. having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder, to Mr. THOMAS HUNT, the Executor therein named, all Persons who stand indebted to the Estate, of the said deceased are requested forthwith to make Payment, of their respective debts to the Executor; and all those who may have claims thereon, to send in an account thereof without delay. Dated this 13th Day of October, 1819.

Sheriffs' Sale.

THE Sheriff of Bombay, will put up to Public Sale, at the hour of 12 o'clock on the 25th day of October Inst. at his Office near the Church, by virtue of a Writ of *Execution*, in his hands against Mr. TASKER, if not previously disposed of by private contract or appraisement; all that good and handsome Ship or Vessel called the UPTON CASTLE, of the Burthen of 600 Tons or thereabouts (registered tonnage) with all her Stores, Taekle and Appurtenances, as she now lies in the Harbour of Bombay. The UPTON CASTLE was built at Cochin in the year 1817 of Teak Wood; under the superintendance of her present Commander Capt. WM. HOWELL, which will perhaps afford the best guarantee of the superior quality of her Timber, and the excellent materials of which she is composed. The UPTON carries a larger cargo beyond her registered tonnage of any Ship in proportion; she possesses the advantage of sailing uncommonly well, and particularly so upon a wind; is well found in Stores, and may be sent to Sea immediately. The conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and an inventory of her Stores may be seen at the Office of the Committee for managing the affairs of Mr. TASKER, or by applying to the Commander on Board, or at this Office.

O. WOODHOUSE.
SHERIFF.

Sheriffs' Office, 13th Oct. 1819.

શરીરનું લીલામ*

શ્રીમુમબઇનો શરીર જો ધરમેલે નદી વેચાશેનો તારીખ (૨૫) આઠમદીનાંનીદ બપોરનાં ૧૨ કલાકનેઅમલે પોતાંનીજ આપ્રી રામો દેવલની પાશે જાહેર લીલાં ઉ કરીને વેચશે*કોરટનો કાગ જ જેદેનાં હાથમોછે મીશતર ટા શકર ઉપર ફરીઆદી ફીર્યાદી છે તે કાગજનાં હોકમથી* વાં હાણ ૧ શારૂ તોફો નામે અપ ટન કેઆશટલ તે આશરે ટન (૬૦૦) નુછે (ઉટન રજીશટાર ફીયેલાછે*) તા ૦ઉ વાંહાણનો શરવે શામાંન શાથે જેહવુંકે હા લ શ્રીમુમબઇનાં બારા ઉપર ઉ તેલુંછે તેવું વેચશે

ઉવાંહાણ અપટન કેઆશટલ શ્રી કોચીની બાંધણીનુછે શને (૧૮૧૭) અંગરેજીનાં વરશમો બંધાએલછે*તમામ શાગનાં લા કડાંનુંછે* કપતાંન ઉલીઅમ હો વેલ જે હમણાં ઉવાંહાણનો ક

પતાંનછે*તેહનાં·હાથનીયે·બંધા
ઇઉંછે*અને·ઉ·વાંહ્ણાનાં·લાક
ડાં*તા·બીજો·શરવે·શાંમાંન જે
કાંઇ·ઉ·વાંહ્ણાને·લાગેલોછતે·
ઘણો·શારો·નોપ્રોછે·વાશતે· ઉ·
વાંહ્ણા·જેકાઇ·લેશે·તેહને·ગઇ
હું·શ્રતર·પડશે*
ઉ·અપટનનાં·ટનનું·જેકાંઇ·રજે
શટાર·ફીયેલુછે·તેકરતાંબી·મા
લ·વધુ·લીઇછે*અને·ઇવું·બીજું
વાંહ્ણા·બોજો·લેનુંશેઉ·તેકરતાં
બી·ઉ·વધુ·લીઇછે*અને·ઉવાંહ્
ણ·બીજાં·વાંહ્ણા·કરતાં·ચાલ
મો·ધાનું·શારશછે·બશ્રશાન·પવ
ન·ઉપર·ધાનુજ·શારશ·જાઇછે*
અને·ઉવાંહ્ણા·પોતાનાં·શરવે·
શાંમાંનથી·ગાઇઆરછે*અગાર·ફો
ઇ·ફમણું·દરીઆમો·ફંકારવામા
ગેતો·જાઇ·તેવુ·તઇઆરછે*
ઉવાંહ્ણા·બાબેનો·શરવેબંદોબ
શત·વેચતી·વેલા·જાહેર·કરશે.*
અગાર·ફોઇ·ઉવાંહ્ણાનાં·શાંમાં
નનુ·લીશટ·જોવા·ચાહેતો·ઉ·વા
હ્ણા·ઉપર·અથવા·જે·જગો·ઉ
પર·મીશતર·ટાશકરનાં·લેનદેન·
ની·ફેમેટી·થાઇચ·તે·આપ્રીશમો
અથવા·આઇ·આપ્રીશમો·ઉવાંહ્
ણનાં·કપતાંનને·મલીને·જોવા·
માગશતો·દેખાડશે.*

શરીપ્રની·આપ્રીશ*તારીખ
(૧૩)મી·અકટોબર(૧૮૧૯)

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL,

BY BUBLIC AUCTION

On the 20th Inst.

AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS

ON THE PREMISES

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and OTHER EFFECTS belonging to the late HUGH GEORGE MACKLIN, Esq.; consisting of neat modern Plate, Plated Ware, (in which are an elegant set of dish covers) Glass and Queensware; Cots, Couches, Chairs, Dining & other Tables; Madeira Wine in Pipe's, Horses and Carriages &c.

Also a valuable Collection of Books. Catalogues are preparing and will be circulated as soon as ready.

Bombay 9th October 1819.

Advertisement.

THE Paintings lately exhibited at the Theatre, will be exposed for Sale, on Thursday, the 14th Instant, at 11 o'Clock *A. M.* at the House late Gen. JONES's, where the Price of each Picture may be known, upon application.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1819.

To be Sold,

BY AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES AT SERROOR,

At 12 o'clock on Friday the 15th Instant.

A CAPITAL Dwelling HOUSE, the Property of Major WATKINS, consisting of Two large Bungalows pleasantly situated in a large Compound, and in good repair, together with all the Stables, Cook-Rooms, Out-Houses. &c. &c.

The Sale of the Household Furniture will commence on Thursday the 14th and continue until all is sold.

Bombay, Oct. 13th 1819.

श्री

ज्याहीर खबर देणे।

ऐसीजे मेजर वाटकीनंस याचे राहवायाचे मोठें टुबंगलीथेारलें घर येक चांगले मरामत केलेलें सीरूर येथे आहे त्यासभोता वाडा आहे तें घर व तेथील सर्व तबीले व रांधायाची ठीकाणे व ईतर त्याच वाड्यातील घरें आहे त त्यासघां मुक्रवारी तारीख १५ माहे मजकुरी लेलांव करून वीकलें जाईल व घरा चा सर्व असबाब याचीही वीकरी गुरूवारी तारीख १४ तेरेजी चालु होईल व सर्व असबाब वीके तोपर्यंत ज्यारी राहील तारिख ९ माहे अक्टोबर सन १९ ईंग्रेजी

Ferrar & Eduljee.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Monday next the 18th Instant

AT BELVEDERE HOUSE

MAZAGON

THE ENTIRE

Household Furniture,

Plate, &c.

THE PROPERTY OF

Gen. Sir W. G. Keir,

Consisting of

A VERY Superb Dinner set of Plated Dishes and Covers, Plate China, Glass, and Earthen Ware, Furniture, Consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Beds, Beddings, and likewise Several Saddle Horses, Some of which are Calculated for the Turf, a Horse and Buggy, a Landaulet, Horses, and Harness. &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1819.

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 30TH SEPTEMBER 1819.

THE following Promotion is ordered to take place.

Battalion of Artillery.

Acting Lieutenant Fireworker Wm. Jacob, to be Lieutenant Fireworker vice Osborne deceased;—Date of Rank,—30th August 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the permission granted by Major General Cooke to Lieutenant Colonel the Hon'ble L. Stanhope commanding the Northern Division of Guzerat to proceed to the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

2d October 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaed to appoint Assistant Surgeon Hathway to act as Deputy Medical store-keeper at the Presidency during the absence of Assistant Surgeon McNeil on the Expedition to the Persian Gulf.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Brevet Captain James Sheriff to act as sub Assistant Commissary with the Force assembled for Foreign service, without prejudice to his situation on the staff of Brigadier General Smith on the return of the Force to Bombay.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the strength of the Force assembled for Foreign service under the Command of Major General Sir Wm. Grant Keir, K. M. T. be reduced by withdrawing the Battalion Companies of the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry, the Flank Companies of the 2d 4th Native Infantry, half a Company of Pioneers and one Company of Artillery Lascars.

The Commanding Officer of the Forces will be pleased to give the necessary orders accordingly.

4th October 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish the Office of Deputy Paymaster to the Poona division of the Army, and to appoint Lieutenant Hughes, the present Deputy Paymaster, to the situation of Paymaster to the Force in Kandaish; date of appointment 28th September.

6th October 1819.

Assistant Surgeon Barra is appointed to the Medical charge of the Garrison of Tannah during the absence of acting Superintending Surgeon Jukes with the Expedition to the Persian Gulf.

6th October 1819.

Surgeon William Currie, of the Madras Establishment, having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to England for the recovery of his health, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on urgent private affairs to Captain Joseph Brown of the 2d Battalion 1st, or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,

Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

OLLYETT WOODHOUSE Esq. to be Advocate General.

Mr. John Kentish to be Acting Register to the Sudder Adawlut and Superior Tribunal.

Mr. G. M. Blair to be Assistant to the Register in the Eastern Zillah North of the Myhee.

Mr. H. Borradaile to be Assistant to the Register in the Southern Konkan.

Mr. H. Shee to be Second Assistant to the Collector of the Eastern Zillah North of the Myhee.

MADRAS.

General Orders by Government, Fort St. George, July 17th, 1819.

Ordered that the following Extract from the Honorable Company's General Letter in the Military Department, dated 2d February 1819,—with transcript of the Paragraphs referred to in it of their Dispatch in the Public Department under date the 16th December 1818, be published in General Orders.

Letter dated 2d February 1819.

Para. 11. "We desire that you will publish in General Orders, the 2d and 3d Paragraphs of our Dispatch in the Public Department, dated the 16th December last, in which you were advised of the transmission of a monument to be erected in St. George's Church at your Presidency, as a public testimonial of our regard to the Memory of the late Major General Sir Barry Close, Bart. of your Establishment.

Letter in the Public Department, dated 16th December 1818.

Para. 2. "Shortly after the decease of the late Major General Sir Barry Close, Bart. formerly of your Establishment, we resolved to mark our sense of the distinguished services of that Officer, by erecting a Monument to his Memory in the Cathedral of St, Paul's; but being subsequently of opinion, that it would be more suitable to place this public testimonial of our regard in the Country which had been the scene of his services, we altered our intention, and determined to erect the Monument at Fort St, George,

3. "It is accordingly forwarded to you in five cases on the ship *Windsor Castle*, and we direct you to cause it to be carefully erected in a conspicuous part of St. George's Church.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—Oct, 5th, Capt, H, R, Deschamp, 1st Bat, 11th Regt, from Aujenwell,

Do, Lieut, Col, Kennedy, 3d Regt, from Surat,

Do, do, Lieut, Forbes 1st 10th Regt, from Severndroog.

Do, 6th, Lieut, Rollings, Gr, Regt, from do,

Do, do, Marshall 1st 6th Regt, from Malwan.

Do, do, W. F. Dunlop, 2d 7th Regt, from Kaira,

Do, 7th, Cornet H, M. Buchanan, M. Establishment,

Do, 8th Lieut, Price, from Baroda,

Do, do, Captain E. Davies 7th Regt, from Aurangabad,

Do, do, Lieut, J, Wilson 2d B, 5th N, I,

Do, 10 Lieut, Dowdall 89th Regt, from Baroach,

Do, do, Major S, Martin 8th Cavalry from Serroor,

Do, do, Captain Warner, ———,

Do, 11th Lieutenant, Remon Engineers, from Kaira

Do, do, Ensign, S, Homming Engineers from Poonah,

Do, do, Surgeon H, Robertson, from do,

Do, 12th Lieutenant Hamilton, 2d 11th Regt, do.

Do, do, Lieutenant D, Mitchell, B. E, Regt, from Bhooj,

Do, do, Captain C, Gray 1st 2d Regt,

DEPARTURES,—Oct. 9th, Lieut, W. W. Dowell 5th N. I, to Kandeish,

Do, 10th, Lieut, Elderton 2d 4th to Bhewndy,

Do, do, Lieut, Robert ———, to do,

Do, do, Lieut, Wyllee ———, to do,

Do, 11th Lieut, E. A, Robinson, Assistant Brigade Major, to Poonah,

Do, do, Captain J, Wadington 2d Cavalry, to Mhow,

Do, do, Lieut, J, Thomas 1st 8th Regt, to do,

Do, 12th Lieut, Jas, A Crosby 2d 5th Regt to Mallegam,

Porebunder, 27th Sept. 1819.

MR. EDITOR,

The Earth tremors had discontinued at this port for about twenty days, but were again experienced on the past Autumnal Equinox, a period of three months and seven days from the first shock of the late Earthquake.

The Equinox was attended with more Rain, Thunder, and Lightning, than I have witnessed at this port, at the same period, for the last ten years.

This change in the season, was accompanied on the 22d 23d and 24th Instant, by midnight Earth tremors. These ceased with the Equinoctial Storm.

At 8 p. m. on the 24th instant, there was a strange sound in the air, resembling the near and rapid flight of twenty or thirty strong winged Pigeons, but of a somewhat stronger sound; succeeded by sudden gusts of Wind from the West. There is something awful in these strange sounds.

Admonitions had been sent forth from the Temple and the Mosque, for the last month past, warning the Hindoos and the Moosulmans, that, if previous to the Equinox, they did not *Repent, abstain from Sin, and perform acts of Charity*, the Earth would open at the Equinox, and swallow up the Guilty.

When the time appointed arrived, when the terrific lightning came, which penetrated the wall of a house; when the near and heavy thunder roared, the Earth trembled, a strange sound was in the air, and the dark Clouds sent forth their waters, there were some Sons of Plutus, I am told, whose feelings were not to be envied. I believe the generality of the inhabitants, were tolerably composed.

Verax's letter of the 20th ultimo, induces me to be more circumstantial on some parts of what I witnessed of the past Earthquake.

The first personal feeling which I had of the Phenomena, was, while standing on the Rampart, attending to the distant sound which came from Sea-ward, when I felt a smart shock on the soles of my shoes, *it seemed to come up perpendicularly from the Earth* through the whole height of the Wall of masonry, which was seventeen feet, and it *alone* caused me, instantaneously to exclaim, an Earthquake "by G.—!!!" I cannot bring to my recollection when I ever before made use of *such an exclamation*! it is however evident, that what I felt of the perpendicular shock (for so I may be permitted to call it) impressed me with awe for the cause, and apprehension for its effects.

The second object of my attention, or the vibrating motion of the Parapet, has already been minutely described; it was by far the most violent and awful part of the Phenomena.

By a horizontal motion, as relative to Earthquakes, I understand, the removing an object horizontally, from one place to another; nothing of this nature has fallen under my observation, though every object attracts the attention, which is not found in the same situation as it was previous to the great shock.

I have reason to believe, that the Earthquake here, was of a whirling nature, in a small degree, for I find an upper stone of the Parapet, about seven inches square, *has had its side turned to the front*, or half turned round. This circumstance attracted my attention two days after the Earthquake. I cannot possibly say, that it was effected by the Earthquake, though I imagine it was. The vibrating motion would have sufficiently opened the works, which are made of square stones, to admit of one of the stones being whirled on its own centre. The stone may have been forced out of its place, and replaced with a wrong front, by any person passing by, though this is less probable, than that it was whirled by the Earthquake.

The Earthquake had different effects at different places. At Bhooj the shock of the 16th of June, instantly caused "giddiness of the head, and sickness of "the stomach," but here, those unpleasant sensations were not felt until after the slighter shock of the 17th, when probably our ground first commenced its continued heaving or rolling motion.

The only feelings which I experienced on the 16th of June, were awe and curiosity. The scene was appalling, but it did not appall.

I remain,

Your humble Servant,

C. W. ELWOOD

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

POONAH RACES.

FIRST DAY,

THURSDAY, 4th FEBRUARY 1820.

1st.—A Cup valued 100 Guineas given by the Honourable M. Elphinstone for all Horses carrying 9s. 7lb. Heats 2 Miles entrance 2 Gold Mohurs 4 Horses or no Race.

2nd.—A Colt plate Rupees 800 from the Fund weight for age heats 1½ Miles, entrance 1 Gold Mohur.

SECOND DAY,

SATURDAY, 6th FEBRUARY 1820.

1st.—A Cup valued 100 Guineas given by General Smith, for all Horses carrying 9 Stone, heats 3 Miles, entrance 2 Gold Mohurs 4 Horses or no Race.

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2nd.—A Give and take plate, Rupees 800 from the Fund for all Horses weight for Inches heats 2 Miles, entrance 1 Gold Mohur.

THIRD DAY,

MONDAY, 8th FEBRUARY 1820.

1st—A Cup valued 100 Guineas given by Captain Pottinger, for all Horses carrying 12 Stone, heats 3 Miles, entrance 2 Gold Mohurs 4 H[illegible]s or no Race.

2nd—A [illegible]ies purse Rupees with from the Fund weight for age heats 2 Miles. The winner of any of the Cups to carry 7lb. extra, entrance 2 Gold Mohurs.

FOURTH DAY,

WEDNESDAY, 10th FEBRUARY 1820.

1st.—The Poona purse Rupees 1000 from the Fund one four Mile heat carrying 8s. 7lb. entrance 2 Gold Mohurs.

2nd.—A Galloway plate for all Horses 13h. 2. Rupees 500 from the Fund heats 1½ Miles.

FIFTH DAY,

FRIDAY, 12th FEBRUARY 1820.

1st.—The Hunters plate Rupees 800 from the Fund for Horses carrying 13 Stone, Gentlemen Riders. The winner to be sold for Rupees 1200 if demanded within ¼ of an hour after the race, heats 2 Miles.

2nd.—A plate for country Horses all above 14 hands to carry 9s. 7lb. and all below 13 hands, feather weight Rupees 600 from the Fund, heats 1½ Mile.

SIXTH DAY,

MONDAY, 15th FEBRUARY 1820.

1st.—The whim plate 4 Gold Mohurs each with 600 Rupees from the Fund for all Horses carrying weight for age and Inches, heats 1½ Miles, entrance 1 Gold Mohur.

2nd.—A Pony plate for Tattoos under 12-2 Rupees 300 from the Fund, heats 1½ Mile.

SEVENTH AND LAST DAY,

WEDNESDAY, 17th FEBRUARY 1820.

1st.—A Cup value 100 Guineas given by the Poonah Turf Club for all Horses, wt.—

2nd.—The Beaten plate Rupees 600 for all Horses that are not drawn or distanced during the meeting. To be weighed by the Stewards.

All Horses that have never won plate, purse, Match or sweepstake, shall in future be considered Maiden Horses on the Poonah Turf.

All Colts shall have a Colts Tooth at the time of entering, and all Horses shall be aged, measured, and entered by 11 A. M. the day before running and any Horse entered after or at the post shall pay 10 Gold Mohurs, which is to go to the second Horse.

Non subscribers to pay double entrance. All Horses measured with shoes on shall be allowed ¼ of an inch, any Rider who may dismount before coming to the scales, or without directions from the Judges, shall not be entitled to start again for that race, and the Horse thus dismounted shall be considered distanced and not authorized to start for the Beaten plate.

No English Horse Mare or Gelding will be allowed to start for any of the Cups, Plates, or Purses.

BY ORDER OF THE STANDARD.

2 Years old to carry.	. . .	a Feather.
3 Ditto. . .	Ditto. . .	7. 3.
4 Ditto. . .	Ditto. . .	8 3
5 Ditto. . .	Ditto. . .	8 12
6 Ditto. . .	Ditto. . .	9 3
Aged. . . .	Ditto. . .	9 5

P. FEARON,
Secretary.

MR. EDITOR,

The following observations were made by me on the Lunar Eclipse, on the 3d.

Yours obediently.
J. A. E.

Colaba, Oct. 5th 1819.

	Time by Watch. H. M. S.	*Greenwich Time.* H. M. S.	*Difference* H. M. S.
Beginning of total darkness.	7 27 52	2 35 45	4 52 07
Middle means			
Spots	8 15 10	3 24 00	4 51 10
Ditto by the spot Tycho	8 [illegible] 37	3 24 00	4 50 37
End of total darkness	9 03 42	4 12 00	4 51 42
End of Eclipse.	10 04 52	5 12 15	4 52 37
			51 8 13
		MEANS.	4 51 38 6

Longitude in time, or 72° 54' 45" East of Greenwich.

Statement of the Thermometer, within doors at Poonah, during the month of Sept. 1819.

Date.	6 a. m.	Noon.	6 p. m.	REMARKS.
1	72	75	74	Fair.
2	73	76	74	
3	73	78	76	
4	73	77	75	
5	73	76	75	
6	72	76	75	Steady rain.
7	72	75	74	Rain.
8	73	76	74	Ditto.
9	72	76	73	Fair.
10	72	77	73	
11	72	79	73	
12	72	79	74	
13	73	79	76	
14	73	76	74	Fair.
15	73	78	75	
16	74	79	75	
17	74	78	75	
18	78	79	75	
19	74	80	77	Thunder & lightening, rain at 6 p. m.
20	74	80	78	Ditto do.
21	74	79	76	Fair.
22	74	79	79	Rain, heavy squalls of
23	7[illegible]	79	76	Fair
24	7[illegible]	79	75	High wind, rain at 6 p. m.
25		79	75	Showers.
26	73	78	75	Fair.
27	73	78	75	Ditto high winds.
28	72	77	74	Ditto
29	72	78	74	Ditto.
30	73	78	72	Ditto.

N. B.—First fall of Dew since the rains ceased, was on the night of the 28th.

ERRATTA IN OUR LAST.

The letter published in our last number, and dated from Tellen near Diu, we find is an Error, it ought to have been Vellen, a small sea port belonging to the Guicowar situated close under Diu head. It is also with great satisfaction, that we have since learnt, that the Gentlemen alluded to is Lieutenant George Grant, of the Bombay Marine, at present employed under the Guicowars Government.

The Note under the Article "of observing the Latitude by the Pole or North Star" in our last was inserted by mistake, from a treatise "on the Latitude by the Meridional Altitude of the Planet Venus" and it related to that Planet. Also in the following columns, for "I have given the reference to two Stars," read I have given the preference &c.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 13th OCTOBER, 1819.

The long expected Barossa, arrived early on Saturday morning and the commander in chief, the honorable Sir Charles Colville, landed under the salutes and honors due to his rank, and proceeded to the Government House through a street formed by His Majesty's 65th and 47th Regiments, and the 2nd Battallion 2nd Regiment Native Infantry.

GENERAL ORDER,

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH OCTOBER 1819.

His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable SIR CHARLES COLVILLE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Military Order of the Bath, appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the command of the Hon'ble Company's Forces serving under the Presidency of Bombay, having landed this morning from the H. C. Chartered Ship Barrosa and been sworn in as second in Council of Bombay, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council orders and directs that all Officers and Soldiers on the Establishment of Bombay, do obey Lieutenant General SIR CHARLES COLVILLE, and that all returns be made to him as Commander in Chief accordingly.

Lieut. General SIR CHARLES COLVILLE is to take his seat as President of the Military Board in virtue of his appointment of Commander in Chief.

FRANCIS WARDEN Esq, retiring from Council, is directed to resume charge of his situation of Chief Secretary to the Government.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

We find the unusual length of this ships passage has been occasioned by light and contrary winds, and not as we had surmized by delay at different ports; for we find, with the exception of four days at the Cape of Good Hope, she touched no where.

The Carmarthen and Sarah, were left at the Cape; both purposed touching at the Isle of France, on their way to this port, so that their arrival here, cannot be calculated on with any certainty.

We are happy in being enabled to state from good authority that all our Invalids that proceeded from hence on the Mulgrave Castle, and Eclipse, in search of health, have been much recovered by the invigorating breezes of that delightfull climate, aided by the judicious practice of Doctor Barry.

The War on the frontiers was not at an end.

The Passengers by the Barossa will be found in the Nautical Chronicle.

BOMBAY SESSIONS,

Yesterday, the fourth Sessions, of Oyer, Terminer and General Gaol delivery Commenced before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder, when the following Gentlemens were sworn in as grand jurors.

JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD Esq. FOREMAN.

J. Dennis Devitre Esq.	William Manwaring Esq.
John Best, Esq.	Thomas G. Gardener Esq.
James Farish Esq.	Edward Eden Elliot Esq.
Theodore Forbes Esq.	W. H. Hamilton Esq.
Captain Richard Morgan	Benjamin Noton Esq.
James Henderson Esq.	Captain William Hope.
Bazett Doveton Esq.	James Ritchie Esq.
James B. Simson Esq.	J. R. Stewart Esq.
William P. Ashburner Esq.	Mathew Devitre Esq.
W. C. Bruce Esq.	Archibald Inglis Esq. and
J. Allen M[illegible]erson Esq.	Captain John Gover,

After a short charge from the Bench, the Grand Jury retired and the Court adjourned, untill this day, at 11 o'Clock.

Commercial. During this last week, the arrivals of boats from all parts of the Coast, has given a lively air to the long deserted Custom House at the Museed Bunder, and the fitting out of the Expedition to the Persian Gulf, now been fully entered on, our little island exhibits a scene of bustle and activity hitherto unparrelled. Cotton comes in very gradually and the holders continue to demand high prices.

The accounts from Mocha by the last arrival confirm the former reports, a solitary American, (the Saco) remained at Mocha for the purpose of purchasing Coffee, but that cannot be effected untill the new crops come in, in November and December.

We find in the Bengal papers more notices respecting the insult, and injustice practised on our countrymen at Rangoon; the detail will be found under the Calcutta head. This confirms us in the opinion, that something must be shortly done, to correct, their insolence. It is true, that our Indian government holds out no encouragement for their subjects, to trade to this country; and it is certainly impossible that government can make every unauthorized act, a national affair.

Mission on mission have been sent without much good being done, and the distance, of Rangoon, from Ava, offers but too many opportunities for peculation and extortion, and at the bottom of all disputes, these will be found the prime movers.

The Vestry question in Calcutta is by no means at rest, a grand meeting is however to take place on the 22d Sept. which of course will decide this mighty matter. We had purposed publishing the whole of the correspondence but as the parties are probably unknown here, it would be devoid of general interest, though in Calcutta, it has excited almost as much as a Westminster election.

On Monday morning minute Guns to the amount of 55 were fired out of respect to the memory of Anund Row Guicowar, who departed this life on the 8th instant, in the 55th year of his age. Anund Row, ascended the Musnud, in the year 1800, and has been since the rebellion of Mulhar Row in 1802, under the especial protection of the British. Anund Row has been for some years incapable of taking any active part in the government, and his brother, Fatteh Sing, who died about a year ago was a long time Regent, he was succeeded in the Regentship, by his brother Syjee Row who now ascends, the vacant Musnud.

We give insertion with great pleasure to the following division orders issued by General Smith C. B. on the departure of the different companies composing the light battalion to join their respective corps.

SEROOR CANTONMENTS.

29th September. 1819.

D. O. BY BR. GEN. SMITH C. B.

"Br. General Smith has had frequent occasion of witnessing the good conduct of the Light Battalion; and their valuable services during the late campaign shewed the perfection and utility to which the Native troops of this Presidency could be brought under intelligent officers as Light Infantry.

It is with very great regret that the Commanding Officer has found it expedient to break up this battalion.

He desires to express to Captain Montresor the perfect satisfaction he has given him in conducting the command of this battalion, and begs that officer will accept and communicate his best thanks to the whole of the Light Companies for their soldier like conduct while they have been embodied together.

(Signed) S. HALLIFAX,
Dept. Adt. General.

Having noticed a few weeks since some regimental subscriptions recently made to the Education society, we have much pleasure in adding to the list, an annual subscription of Rs. 200, from the officers of the 2d battalion 6th regiment. Some liberal donations have also been received from other corps; particularly from all the officers present with the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment.—The cause of the institution has been also well supported in the Southern Conkan [illegible]rough the exertions of J. H. Pelly, Esq. of Sancote.

We understand that the Right Hon'ble Sir Evan Nepean has taken his passage in the free trader Albina, Captain Lynn, for London, to sail hence about the 1st November; and that the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone is expected to arrive here on the 28th instant.

[Bombay Courier.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

The York H. C. Ship, will sail about the end of the week.

The H. C. Cruizer Thetis, having been fixed, on as the Commodores vessel at Surat, sailed for that station on Monday evening.

The Bombay Merchant and Albinia, for London will take their departure about the end of the month, as with the H. C. Chartered Ship Hastings.

The brig *Aurora*, Butler, was to sail from Penang for Bombay on the 20th August. Passenger, Mr. Sandwith.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—Oct. 9th, H. C. C. Ship Barossa, Henry Hutchinson, from England, 6th May.

Do. 11th, Cutter Gurtreyda, C. Hall from Columbo 26th Augt.

Do. 12th Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, H. Reyts, from Mocha 18th Sept.

PASSENGERS.

Per Barossa.—Sir Charles Colville, G. C. K. B. T. S. Lady Colville, Mrs. Lamy, Mrs. Kane, Miss Franklin, Miss Campbell, Miss Cooke, & Miss Muir, Lieut. Col. Blair, Major Jackson, Capt. Lamy, Bombay Army, Lieut. Banfoy, H. M. 47 Regt, Mr. Surgeon Kane, Mr. Surgeon Taylor, Mr. Grant, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Jones, Mr. Hagart, Mr. Troward, Mr. Duff, & Mr. Hall Cadets, Mr. Warry, Mr. Pinching, Bombay Marine, Mr. Ennis, Free Mariner, 3 Native servants, 5 Women and 4 Children 50 Recruits for 47th Regiment:—left Carmarthen and Sarah at Cape for Bombay.

Per Gurtreyda.—P. A. Daniels.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 7th, Ship Ann, Robert Dickie, to the Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

Do, 9th, Arab Ship Durria Beggy, Nacqudah Syde Abdull Rymon, to Calcutta.

Do, 11th, Armed Boat Chacer, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Surat.

Do, do, Pattamar Bhowaney, Syrang Shake Dawood, to Bancoat.

Do, do, The H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Captain Wm. Eatwell to Surat.

PASSENGERS.

By Ann,—Mr. John de Faria, Mrs. Landale and 2 Children, Mrs. Dardell.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Bombay Merchant, Clarkson, for London.
Ship Sophia, Edwin, for Bussorah.
H. C. Ship York, Talbert, for London.
Ship Albinia, Lynn, for do.
Ship Prince Regent, Clifford, for do.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M SHIP.
Seringapatam, Curlew, Liverpool.

H. C. CRUIZERS.
Sylph, Benares, Aurora, Prince of Wales.

H. C. SHIPS.
Bombay, Herefordshire, Ernaad; Chartered Ships York, Marquis of Hastings and Barossa.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Asia Felix, Glenelg, Angelica, Carron, Minerva Grab, Sophia, Cornwall, Francis Warden, Samarang, Dadaloy, Bombay Castle, Diana, Hannah, Fazel Kureem, Upton Castle, Faz, Rehmanee.

BENGAL.
Robarts, Jessy, Pascoa.

FREE TRADERS.
Jemima, Orpheus, Prince Regent, Thames, Bombay Merchant, Albinia, Anu.

ARABS.
Seton Grab, Ahmedy Grab, Sulimany, Sahart.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

SEPTEMBER 10th.—Ship Surry, Thomas Hurt, from London 22d April, and Madras 3d Sept.

Do. 13th, Ship Lloyds, P. McPherson, from London 12th Feb, Cork, Teneriffe, St, Helena, Madras and Masulipatam 8th September,

Do, do, Ship Prince of Orange, Thos, Silk, from London 4th April, and Point de Galle 3d Sept.

Do, do, Ship Shaw Allum, J. J. Denham, from Penang 18th August,

Do, do Brig Maria, J, H, Carter, from Padang 10th August, and Madras 5th Sept,

Do. 15th Danish Ship Ludwig, Andres N, Beck, from Copenhagen 15th April, and Madras 8th Sept,

Do. 16th, Ship Albion, H. Stewart, from Liverpool 22d May, and Madras 6th June,

Do, H, C, Ship Hoogly, J, T, Lamb, from London 26th May,

Do, 17th, French Ship La Seine, J, Houssart, from Havre de Grace 28th April, and Pondicherry 9th Sept,

Do, American Brig Mentor S, Greenland, from Madagascar, (date of departure unknown,)

Off Calcutta.

Do. 7th Portuguese Ship Sete D'Marco Put back from Saugur Point.

Do. 10th, The Hyperion.

Do. do. The Windermere.

Do. do. The Bengal.

Do, 13th, The Surry,

Do, 14th, The Brig Mary, and Arab Ship Nadir Shaw,

Do, 14th, The Lloyds and Elizabeth,

Do, 16th The Shaw Allum and Bengal,

PASSENGERS.

By Albion,—Mr. George Ports, Free Merchant; Mr. James Mortimer, Free Merchant; Mr. Jas. Stewart, Free Mariner; and Mr, J, S. Pitt, Cadet,

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

In a day or two.

The French Ship Serieux, J. J. Durbie, for Pondichery, Bourbon and Marseilles.

The Ellergill, J. Patton, for Hull.

The Mahomed Shaw, J. Laird, for Bombay.

Ship Blenheim. W. Shirley, for London in 4 or 5 days.

Departures from Calcutta.

SEPTEMBER 8th.—Ship Staunore. H. B. Torlesse for Bencoolen and Batavia.

Do. do. Ship Hashmy, Chas. E. Smith, for the Persian Gulph

Do. 9th. Ship Greenock, D. McLarty, for Greenock.

Do. do. French Ship La Eugenia J. A. Vandercruyce, for Manilla and China.

Do. 10th, Ship Isabella, F. Bignall, for, Bombay.

Do, do. Ship Margaret Ann, J. P. Philipps, to complete her lading for Liverpool.

Do. do. Ship Portsea, J, Nicholls, for Valparaiso.

Do. 11th. American Ship America, E. Roseter, for Philadelphia.

Do, 13th, Ship Cornwallis, R Graham, to complete her lading for Bombay,

Do, do, Ship Monarch, D. Campbell, for Greenock,

Do, do, Ship Uday, T, Woodley, for the Persian Gulph,

Do, do, American Ship Commodore Preble, E, Brag, for Boston,

Do, do, French Shipe Serieux, J, Durbie, for Pondichery, Bourbon and Marseilles,

Do, 14th Ship Blenheim, W, Shilley, for London, via Madras,

Do, do, Brig Wasp, C, Penberthey, for Madras,

Gone to Sea during the week.

The Elizabeth—The Prince Regent,—The Providence—The Aberdeen.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

ON THE 11TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Coming to town—The Surry, Elizabeth, and Arab Ship Nadir Shaw.

Passed up,—The Surry, (Hurt).

Remains—The Windermere

Kedgeree.

Remains,—The Tottenham

Coming to town,—The Bengal,

New Anchorage

Remain,—The H. C, Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Marquis of Wellington, Thos Grenville, Carnatic, Minerva, Rose, Atlas and Streatham, also the Hyperion

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September. 16, H C. Chartered Ship Almorah, T. Winter, from London 26th May.

Do. 18th, Ship Four Sisters, J. Daniels, from Rangoon 9th August;

Do. do. Schooner Black Joke, W. Eglan, from Mootopillay 12th, September.

Do. do, Brig Victoria, M. Gonsalves, from Coringa, 18th, August.

Do. 20th, Ship Volunteer, Thomas Waterman, from Covelong 19th, September.

Do do Brig Latchmy C, Cunot, from Mauritius 19th, August, and Pondicherry 18th September.

Do. do. Brig William, Gauteen, from Coringa 27th, August

Do, do, Ship Aurora, Percy Earl, from Calcutta 2d September.

Do. 21st, Ship William Miles, Samuel Beadle, from London 16th May and Madeira 5th June.

Do. do. Brig Anna Catherina P. Barber, from Trincomalie 11th, September.

Do. do. Brig Cleine, Fioris, from Pondicherry 20th, September.

Do. 24th, Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodward, from Bombay and Pondicherry 2d September.

Do. Ship Isabella, J. Wallis from Calcutta 25th August.

Do. 23d, H. M, Sloop of War Dauntless, Honorable A. Gardiner, Captain, from Calcutta.

Do, 24th Ship Bengal Merchant, A. Brown, from Calcutta 11th, August.

Do 26th, Ship Elizabeth, W. Ostler, from Calcutta 7th August.

Do. do. Coringa and Masulipatam 14th September.

Do. 27th, Ship Amboyna, D. Wilson, from Calcutta 2d September.

Do, do, Cutter Tartar, H. Pendergrass, from Coilpatam 26th September.

Do. do. Ship Prince Regent, J. Richards, from Calcutta 28th, August.

Do. 28th, Brig Brothers, C. B. Nicol, from Calcutta 3d September.

Do. do, Ship George Cruttenden, J. J. R. Bowman, from Bencoolen 6th September.

Do. do. Ship Georgiana, Rodgers, from Masulipatam 25th, September.

PASSENGERS.

Per Bengal Merchant.—Major Waugh, Madras Army; Captain Wallis H. M, 46th Regt.; Assistant Surgeon Edwards, Madras Establishment; Ensign Warren, H. M 53d Regiment; Mrs. Balston and Child, and a Detachment of H. M. Troops, consisting of Non commissioned Officers, Privates, Women and Children, 171in all.

DEPARTURE.—September 15th, Ship Volunteer, Thomas Waterman, for Covelong.

Do. 17th, Schooner Princess Charlotte, Fridie, for Masulipatam.

Do. do. Ship Mary Ann, T. Williams, for Calcutta.

Do. 18th, H. C. Chartered Ship Almorah, Capt. T. Winter, for do.

Do. 21, Brig Genereux, Beaugard, for Pondicherry and Mauritius;

Do. do. Ship Volunteer, Thomas Waterman, for Calcutta;

Do. 14th, Schooner, Black Joke, W. Eglan, for the Northern Ports;

Do. 25th, H. M. Sloop Dauntless, Hon. A. Gardner, Captain, for Trincomalie;

Do. 29th, Brig Clelie, Fioris, for Pondicherry.

PASSENGERS.

By Volunteer.—Sir W. Rumbold, and Sir John Gordon.

PENANG.

ARRIVALS.—August 3d, Ship St. Michael. Dillon, from Calcutta 27th June, Pilot, 8th July.

5th, Brig Johnny, Baptista, from Pedier 29th June.

Do. H. M. Ship Topaze, Lumley, Esq. from Manilla 13th June.

7th, Ship Shaw Allum, Denham, from Isle of France 7th July.

8th, Ship Hooghly, Johnson, from Calcutta 21st July.

Do. Cutter Frolic, Dimpsey, from Calcutta 21st July.

Do, H. C. Ship Marquis Camden, Larkins, Esq. from London 8th January, and Bombay 25th July.

9th, Ship Darves Mayden, Phivang, from Cuddalore 25th July.

10th. Ship Fatta Alvadood, Richardson, from Bombay 22nd July.

Do. Brig Covelong, Gaudart, from Pedier 4th August.

Do. Kutch Shaw Byramgore, Ball, from Gaudart 6th August.

11th, H. C. Ship Inglis, Borradaile, Esq. from London, 27th January, and Bombay 25th July.

Do. Brig Anne, Pereira, from Burong 1st August.

PASSENGERS.

Per St. Michael.—Ten European convicts for N. S. Wales.

Per Johnny.—Ten men, and two women.

Per Darves Mayden.—Twenty-four natives.

Per Fatta Alvadood.—Mr. Dobbinson, and twelve natives.

Per Covelong.—Eight natives.

Per Shaw Byramgore.—Mr. Morris.

Per Inglis.—Mr. J. Dixon, for China.

DEPARTURE.—August 1st, Brig Good Intention, Wuderhold, for Malacca.

Do, Ship Exmouth, Aiken, for Calcutta.

4th, Brig Calmer, Beal Cussum, for Padang.

7th, H. C. Ship Charles Grant, Scott, Esq. for China.

Do. H. C. Ship Lowther Castle, Mortlock, Esq. for China.

12th, H. M. Ship Topaze, Lumley, Esq. for Trincomalie;

13th, Cutter Frolic, Dimpsey, for Batvia.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—October 12th, Andrew Nesbit Riddell Esq. Lieut, in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, to Miss Mary Anne Edwards, youngest daughter of Lt. Colonel Edwards of H. M. 73d Regiment.

DEATAS,—October 7th, in Fort George, George Hemsom, Infant son of Mr. Conducter Hemson, of Ahmedanighur, Aged 4½ years.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Cawnpore, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of Major Herbert Bower, of the 10th Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Shah Jehanpore, near Barreilly, on the 25th ultimo, the Lady of M. T. Wbish, Esq. of Twins.

On the 12th instant, Mrs. J. Castello, of a Son.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. P. Sutherland, of a Son.

On Tuesday, the 31st ultimo, the Lady of C. A. Cathick, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 1st instant, Mrs. J. Isabella D'Aguiar, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Chinsurah, on the 10th instant, Eliza Maria, the infant daughter. of Lewis Betts, Esq. aged 3 years, 1 month and 15 days.

On Saturday last, the 11th instant, Mr. William Collins, late Coach maker; aged 33 years.

On Sunday, the 5th instant, John Aisager, Esq. Acting Proprietor of the Asiatic Mirror Press.

On the 17th ultimo, Mr. Thomas Brown, late Master in the Pilot Service; aged 47 years.

On the 31st ultimo, Mrs. Augusta Jones, the wife of Mr. David Jones, of the Pilot Service; aged 31 years.

On the 6th instant Mrs. Amelia Henderson, wife of Mr. John Henderson, of the Pilot Service; aged 18 years.

At Dinapore on the 27th ultimo, Troop Quarter-master P. Gillis late of his Majesty's 24th Regt. of Light Dragoons. By his death, and the departure of the Regt. for Europe, a truly deserving woman and four helpless female orphans are deplorably destitute of all present support.

At Hushingabad, on the 8th ultimo, of a fever, Serjeants Major Thomas Noble, 1st Batt. 2d Regt. and his two eldest children.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.—At Purneah, on the 17th of August, of a violent bilious fever, John Maxwell Davidson, Esq. Civil Surgeon of that Station—aged 28; leaving a widow and two infant children to deplore their bereavement. The early death of this amiable and excellent man has plunged a large circle of Relations and Friends into the deepest affliction, for his heart was peculiarly warm and affectionate, and generous to a fault. It falls to the lot of few men to be so universally loved and respected as he was by all who ever knew him. He was indeed formed for friendship in the purest sense of the word.

At Nagpoor, on the 5th ultimo, Mr. Conductor Thornton.

At Chittledroog on the 19th instant, ELEANOR, infant Daughter of Captain J. J. A. WILLOWS, 2d Bat. 16th Regiment; aged 5 weeks.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

September, 1819.

BUY.		SELL
0 Rs. 6 As.	Six per Cent. Loan Promissory Notes.	0 Rs: 10 As.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 20TH AUG 1819,

Mr. F. D. GORDON, Register of the Zillah Court of Dacca-Jelalpore.

SEPTEMBER 10.

We understand, that out of 27 ships tendered to the Marine Board, on Wednesday last, for the conveyance of European Troops to England, the undermentioned have been ordered for survey, the rates at which they were offered being considered the most reasonable.

Commodore Hayes, Ardlie, at £20 per man,

Emma, Baumgardt, ditto,

Plowden, Becher, ditto,

Prince Blucher, Johnston, ditto,

Dutchess of Argyle, Cathro, 50,000 Rs. for the whole ship.

The number of troops being about 500, we conceive that the capacity of any two of the ships above-mentioned will be adequate for the present service.

SEPTEMBER 11,

Of the ships surveyed yesterday by the proper officers, we understand that the *Commodore Hayes*, *Emma*, and *Chicheley Plowden*, are to be taken up as transports, and the troops apportioned to them according to their accommodations, respectively, in the following manner.

Commodore Hayes,	Officers	11	Men	250
Emma, ...	—	12	—	155
Chicheley Plowden,	—	7	—	232
		30		637

Rangoon.—The picture which we gave of the tyranny and cruelty of the Government of AVA, in one of our late Numbers, related only to the higher departments of the state. The following which is handed to us as an authentic document, may serve to shew the conduct of its officers to inferior ranks. It is given in the shape of a Protest, of which we preserve, with very trifling alterations of language the original form:

"On the 6th of January, 1819, two men, Ally, a lascar, and Pedro, a Topass, deserted from the brig Hope, and going to the Minister, (Viceroy of Rangoon) gave themselves up as slaves, and on the 18th of February, Antonio, cook, also absented himself from my house, and in the same manner became a slave.

On the 20th, these three deserters came from the Minister's house, demanding their wages and clothes, and threatening if I did not immediately comply with their demands, that they would take me to the Minister's and have me well flogged. I refused, on the ground of their having forfeited all that had been due to them, by their desertion. On hearing this reply, they loaded me with abuse and retired.

On the 21st at 7 a. m. the Minister's linguist came to me, attended by several peons and the three deserters, demanding their wages. I told the linguist that I should not pay them, as I had in concert with Mr. Gibson, the Shahbundar, drawn up a petition to the Minister for the restoration of my men, as they had shipped with me at the Port of Penang, and left, me without any cause for so doing. At 9 a. m. I went with Mr. Gibson and the linguist to the Minister's house, in order to present my petition, when after I had been detained two hours, the two men, Ally and Pedro finding that they were likely to be sent on board again, swore that I had killed one of the lascars on the passage to Rangoon.

I immediately sent on board for the Serang, Tindal, Gunner, and one Sookannie, who had shipped with me at Penang, to prove the falsehood of the accusation, and to this effect their and my own oaths were instantly taken. The Lascar Ally then swore that the crime with which he had charged me was not committed during the present voyage on the passage here but in the voyage before, and that I had been tried at Penang by the Police and acquitted, in consequence of the Serang's swearing that the man whom I was thus accused of having murdered, was killed by the falling of a mast; and that the Serang had been bribed to swear this.

The Tindal was then examined as to his having seen me ill-treat any man during the voyage alluded to, and he swore that not a man had been hurt or flogged. In consequence of this direct contradiction, the Serang was ordered to be put in the block (a machine like the stocks in England.) As all my witnesses were of no use, I was ordered to sit down with one of the Minister's guards over me; but was released about an hour afterwards.

On the 22d. at 8 a. m. Mr. Gibson sent for me to his house, where I found the three before-mentioned deserters, and enquired of me, how many months they had been in the brig Hope, and what money they had received from me. I informed him correctly of these particulars, and he then insisted on my paying the full balance of wages due up to the 22d of February; this I did, and Mr. Gibson then further requested me to get as many Europeans as I could, to accompany me to the Minister's house, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, and to bring the petition he had made out for me, with a double barrelled fowling piece as a present to the Minister, that he might settle the businees. This I also complied with, and at the appointed time, Mr. Turner, ship-builder, Captains Court, Arbuthnot, Trill, Protheroe and Mr. Jones attended me to the Minister's Office of Justice. When we reached the house, the Minister was asleep, but Mr. Gibson was sitting there.

Shortly after our arrival at the Office, Mr. Jones left us to go and see the Serang; he found him lying on the ground, with his hands lash'd to his feet, and a Burmah beating him with a large rattan, desiring him to tell the truth, as to when and where Captain Thisselle killed the man, and whether he was not tried at Penang and acquitted. They (the Burmahs surrounding him) said if he would tell the truth, they would let him loose. The Serang said he had spoken the truth before. Mr. Jones then came and informed us of this, and Captains Court, Arbuthnot, and myself, went to the place where the Serang was, as before stated. I was asked several questions by the Burmahs round him, respecting the supposed deceased, and they said they were fully convinced that I had killed a man, somewhere or other, and upon my denying it, I was forcibly dragged away and both my legs put in the blocks in the presence of the abovementioned gentlemen; the door of the prison shut, and none of the Europeans permitted to see me.

The men in charge of the blocks endeavoured to extort 50 ticals from me, and upon my refusing to pay it, they put my legs in two holes further apart and shut the blocks, which pressing hard upon my legs soon deprived me of feeling as high as the knee. I remained in that state about two hours, during which time I was severely beaten between the shoulders by men's elbows and fists in order to extort money from me, till at length an order came to release me from the blocks but not from confinement. In a short time after I was released, the blood in my legs had so far circulated as to enable me to stand up. The before-mentioned gentlemen then went with Mr. Gibson before the Minister, when my petition was read, as was also that of Ally, to which the Minister's answer was, that he believed Ally, was speaking the truth, after saying which he immediately went away, Mr. Gibson told all the gentlemen who attended me, that they had better go away and he would endeavour to get me clear. In the evening I was informed by one of Mr. Gibson's men that I was to be set at liberty on the following morning and I accordingly remained a prisoner during the night.

On the 23d, at 7 in the evening, an order came for me and the Serang to be released, when I went to my house, and the Serang returned on board.

On the 24th, a bill was sent to me demanding 580 ticals, which I was obliged to pay to the Minister.

I do hereby protest against the Government of Rangoon, for all and every damage I have sustained, viz. false imprisonment, detention, &c. &c."

(Signed) PAUL THISSELLE.

We, the undersigned, do hereby declare and attest that the abovementioned statement is correct, as far as we are concerned, and do give it as our opinion that the conduct of the Rangoon Government is infamous in the extreme.

(Signed)

JOHN ARBUTHNOT.
T. R. COURT., *Commander of the Byramgore.*
G. COWPER, *Master of the Sloop Mary.*
JOHN DANIEL, *Commanding the Ship Four Sisters.*
L. PROTHEROE, *late Commander of the Ship Cornwall*
R. G. TRILL, *Commanding the Ship Sussex.*

Annexed to the above Protest and Attestation, is an extract from the Log of the Hope, proving that she was detained for her order to go down the river, from the 1st of March to the 7th, and that of the arms belonging to her lodged in the King's godown, sixteen muskets had been taken to the Minister, by whom, after much trouble and delay, four of them were restored, but the rest he kept, paying for them, the price he himself put upon them, which was much less than half their value.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 15.

By the *Shaw Allum* we have received *Penang Gazettes* to the 14th August, from the latest of which we extract the following article respecting the

FUNERAL OF THE LATE GOVERNOR OF PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

"It becomes this week our melancholy duty to record the death of our late respectable and respected Governor, the Honorable Colonel John Alexander Bannerman, who, after an illness of a fortnight, expired on Sunday evening last, the 8th instant, in the 61st year of his age, of a supposed schirous in the pylorus, or lower orifice of the stomach. He had been Governor of this Colony about 20 months, and had ably and faithfully served the Company in various situations of the highest responsibility during the long period of 43 years—during 9 of which he held a seat in the Direction. He has left a widow 3 sons and 5 daughters to mourn his irreparable loss. Every possible respect, so justly due from this community, was publicly paid to his memory: the funeral procession being attended not only by all the European inhabitants, but by a prodigious concourse of natives of the various eastern nations of which our

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 13, OCTOBER 1819.

(Continued from the last Page.)

population is principally composed. Captain Lumley, of H. M. ship *Topaze*; Captains Welstead, Rawes, and Larkins of the H. C. ships *General Harris*. *Warren Hastings*, and *Marquis Camden*, and many of their officers, together with the commanders of several other vessels then in the harbour, united in paying the last sad honors to the mortal remains of our late Governor. The Pall was supported by Sir Ralph Rice, (the Recorder) W. A. Clubley, Esq. (Member of Council) R. Ibbetson, Esq. (High Sheriff) Colonel Shuldham, David Brown, and James Carnegy, Esq. Capts. Lumley, Welstead, and other principal Gentlemen present. Minute guns corresponding with the age of the deceased were fired from the ramparts of Fort Cornwallis during the procession from the Church to the place of interment, and the flag remained throughout the day hoisted half mast:—the same mournful compliment was also paid by the Frigate, the Indiamen, and other ships; Colonel Shuldham had ordered out the whole of the troops, who concluded the painful ceremony by firing 3 vollies over the grave. The Colonel lies close to the tomb of Mr. Petrie, (one of his predecessors) and 3 other Governors are buried nearly in the same line: for it is remarkable, that of 14 or 15 Chief Magistrates of this Island, only 2 (we understand) ever lived to revisi their native land; of whom one is the present Governor of Mauritius, and Sir Geo. Leith, the other. Three of them have died at sea, and the rest, we believe, in different parts of India.

"Though we hope that Colonel Bannerman's friends in Europe will give to the public a more detailed account of his very useful life and important services, yet we are, in the mean time, desirous of recording, even in our fugitive publication, a few particulars which have come to our knowledge—only regretting our inability to furnish a more complete memoir. As a Military man he had seen, we know, a great deal of service under Sir Eyre Coote Sir Hector Munro, and Lord Corn wallis. Indeed he had scarcely arrived in India, and was yet a Cadet of Infantry on the Madras Establishment, when, in the year 1778, he was made Assistant to the Engineer at the memorable siege of Pondicherry under Sir Hector Munro. He afterwards served in the arduous and severe campaign with General Goddard's army, and also under Sir Eyre Coote; was against at the reduction of Pondicherry in 1783, and commanded a Battalion at the capture of Ceylon in 1796. During the different Carnatic wars he was repeatedly and severely wounded. In the year 1788, he was employed by Sir Archibald Campbell—then Governor of Madras—in a diplomatic situation of great importance with the Rajah of Travancore.*

"Lastly, and even after he had taken his passage for Europe, he was selected by Marquis Wellesley to reduce the Polygars of Pungailah Coorche; and having accomplished this service with distinguished credit, he returned home in 1801. In 1806 we find him a Member of the House of Commons; and, after having been presented with a superb service of plate by the Court of Directors for his services in India, (in the inscription on which his "*spotless integrity*" is particularly eulogized,) he was elected a Member of that Court in 1808. He continued in the Direction for 9 years, commanding the esteem and applause of all parties, until apointed, in 1817, Governor of this Presidency,

Colonel Bannerman was in close friendship with Sir John Malcolm, General Munro, Colonel Wilks, and many other eminent Indian characters; and was on terms of personal intimacy and confidence with Marquis Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, Mr. W. Pole, Lord Clive, (the Governor of Madras) and the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, from all of whom he had received many proofs of particular esteem and regard.

"But while so much may with great truth be said of his unshaken firmness and impartiality, of his spotless integrity," and extraordinary zeal, ardour, and devotion in the *public* service: his *private* life c nnot be forgotton or passed over in silence, distinguished as it was by manly worth, and soldier-like frankness and candour on all occasions; together with such affectionate and lively feelings as rendered him almost, as it were, an object of adoration to his immediate family and friends. To sum up, all, we are assured by the Clergyman, who, by his own desire, attended him almost to his last moments, to administer one of the most holy ordidances of our religion, that though he had been called upon, in the course of his professional duty, to visit many persons in the same affecting situation, yet he never remembered to have witnessed patient composuze and perfect submission to the dispensations of Heaven, exemplified in a more admirable and surprising degree: thus affording to his surrounding children, notwithstanding the agonizing pains of his last sickness a most impressive and o most consoling lesson of Chistian fortitude and pious resignation."—

"*Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last en be like his.*"

We glean the following paragraphs also from the Pénang papers.

"In consequence of the Proclamation issued on Wednesday last, the 11th instant, announcing that the Honorable William Edward Phillips, Esq. had succeeded to the Government of this Presidency, vacant by the decease of the late Colonel Bannerman and that William Armstrong Clubley, Esq. had been called to the Board as an occasional Member of Council, until the return of Mr. Eiskine or Mr. Macalister, two salutes of 19 and 11 guns were fired from the batteries of Fort Cornwallis in honor of the occasion.

"The Honorable the Governor's Commission was also read and explained on the following morning to the troops assembled on the Esplanade, and was in like manner, saluted with military honors. We add our humble wishes, to those of the public, for his long life and Government, and prosperity to both.

[* Sec. Wilks's History of India, vol. 3rd, p. 42—45.]

English Extracts.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY MAY 13,

PENRYN BRIBERY BILL.

The House having gone into a committee on this bill, Thomas Trelore was called in, and exained by Sir C. Burell. The witness was acquainted with election transactions in Penryn. There had been a strong party in favour of Sir M. Lopez. Meetings had been held in his favour.

Does the witness recollect attending on Sir M. Lopez, with a statement of the numbers that would vote for him?

Mr. R. Martin objected to this question, as it might criminate the witness.

A long conversation followed as to the obligation the witness was under to answer the question which might tend to criminate himself; it was at lenght agreed that the Inquistorial power of the House is unlimited, and that a witness must answer any question put to him; but that no answer so given can be used to his injury in any other Court. The witness who had been ordered to withdraw during the discussion, was called in, and told that he was under the protection of the House. He could not, he said, state the terms in which he had spoken of support for one of the candidates. He had, however, said, Sir M. Lopez would carry his seat if he came down. The witness was asked if he never said money would be given, and he replied that he could not deny money was mentioned for a seat. Being asked if he had stated the sum requisite, he replied he had mentioned a couple of thousand pounds, which was to be divided among 200 persons. He said that this sum was sufficient, at least, to influence 100 persons. He always considered a present of 24 guineas to each vote to be requisite.

John Edwards an attorney, was acquainted with what took place at the borough elections, of Cornwall. He had heard the term "breakfast" used at these elections, and he knew it meant 24 guineas to every elector if he voted for two members.

The witness being asked if any candidate, in his opinion, would have any chance of being returned for the borough, without money, said he believed not—not so much; he might say, no chance, no chance at all. (A laugh). He also stated that the freeholders in the adjoning hundred, to whom the right of suffrage is proposed to be extended, amount to more than 8 or 900 in number.

The next witness examined was E. Butt, editor of a Cornwall paper called The West Briton. Some time in July, after the election had closed, he received a message at his house, informing him that a gentleman at the Red Lion hotel desired to see him immediately, He went to the Red Lion in consequence, and there he found the gentleman who had previously been introduced to him as Mr. Anderdon. He had a long conversation with that gentleman; as he was quite certain that the particulars of it were intended to be private, he threw himself upon the candour of the house, and hoped that they would not compel him to disclose them:—on being apprized that he must answer—witness ceeded; Mr. Anderdon told him, that he had a statement of facts regarding the election which he was desirous to have published, and asked whether he (Mr. Butt) would publish them in his paper. He (Mr. Butt) replied, that he would do it. The witness added, that he had the paper which contained it in his hand; and that, with the permission of the house, he would read it. It was to the following effect:—"A correspondent informs us that after an arduous struggle of three weeks, Sir C. Hawkins and Mr. Swann have been elected members for the borough of Penryn. Mr. Anderdon was supported by some staunch friends, and would certainly have gained the day, had he not been deserted by some of those who had promised him their support, When it was known that he was unsuccesful, the tears which bedewed the faces of his friends were such as we never recollect to have seen before. (*a loud laugh from the house.*) The next day he sp ent in returning thanks to those who had supported him; after which, he departed for London; but not till he had addressed the electors in an eloquent speech, which evidently came from the heart, and which was delivered with all the spirit and feeling of an Englishman, (*laughter.*) The air resounden with the fearful acclamations of his friends, (*laughter,*) who, we are informed, have good reason to expect that though Sir C. Hawkins and Mr. Swann are returned to Parliament, one or other of them will not prove the sitting members." The paragraph concluded by asking the following questions:—"If, then, Mr. Anderdon has gained by his conduct during this election the esteem even of his opponents, what must be the favourable opinion which his friends have formed of his merits?" (*continued laughter.*) The witness then proceeded. On this occasion he had a conversation of two hours with Mr. Anderdon, who endeavoured to show him that he had decisive proofs of bribery having been practised by his opponents, and who stated that it was impossible for them to prove any such thing against him, as he had nothing to do with any such transactions, and as his friends had acted with the utmost caution. "I replied," continued the witness, "that there was nobody who know the borough of Penryn, but must be aware that there was a sum paid either before or after the eleciion for every vote that was given," He (Mr. Anderdon) answered this observations, by saying, that in what he had done he was perfectly safe, and by also adding that he should feel himself bound to fulfil any engagements which had been contracted with the electors, eithers by himself personally or through the medium of his agents. The witness was then ordered to withdraw.

Mr. C. Grant said, that as he did not wish to hold up Mr. Anderdon to public ridicule, he should move that the contents of the paper, which the last witness had read should not be entered upon the journals. The short-hand writer was ordered to erase that part of the witness's evidence.

Thomas Toy was next called to authenticate the copies of certain resolutions into which a part of the electors had entered, in order to injure Mr. Swann's interest.

The Chairman was then desired to report progress, and the house being resumed, it wat ordered that the Committee should sit again on Monday.

MAJORITY.

THAT VOTED AGAINST MR. TIERNEY'S MOTION FOR A COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE NATION.

Allsop, Lewis	Estcourt, T. G.	Nicholl, Sir J.
Alexander, Jas.	Evans, Wm.	Noel, Sir G.
Allan, Alexander	Evans, H.	Normanby, Lord
Apsley, Lord	Fane, J. T.	Northey, W.
Arbuthnot, C.	Fane, J.	O'Brien, Sir E.
Ashhurst, W. H.	Fane, V.	Ommanney, F.
Bagwell, W.	Farrand, R.	O'Neil, Hon. J.
Bankes, H.	Fellowes, W. H.	Osborn, Sir J.
Bankes, G.	Fife, Earl of	Owen, Sir J.
Barne, M.	Finch, Hon. E.	Paget, Hon. C.
Barry, J. M.	Finlay, K.	Paget, Hn. Sir E.
Bastard, E.	Fitzgerald, V.	Paget, Hon. B.
Bastard, J.	Fitzgibbon, R.	Pakenham, R.
Bathurst, Hon. S.	Fitzharris, Lord	Palk, Sir L.
Bathurst, Hn. C.	Fitzhugh, W.	Palmerston, Vis.
Beaumont, T. W.	Fleming, John	Peel, Sir R.
Beckett, Hon. J.	Forbes, Lord	Peel, Rt. Hon. R.
Bective, Earl of	Forbes, C.	Peel, W. Y.
Bent, John	Forester, C. W.	Pearse, J.
Bentinck, Ld F.	Foster, Rt. hon. J.	Pechell, Sir T.
Beresford, Ld G.	Foster, J. L.	Pellew, Hn. P. B.
Beresford, Sir J.	Frank, Frank	Perceval, S.
Bernard, Lord	French, Arthur	Percy, Hon. J.
Bernard, T.	Fynes, H.	Percy, Hon. W.
Binning, Lord	Garvagh, Lord	Perring Sir J.
Bouverie, Hn. B.	Gascoyne, J.	Phipps, Hon. E.
Blackburne, J.	Gifford, Sir R.	Pitt, W. M.
Blair, J. H.	Gilbert, D.	Pitt, J.
Blair, J.	Gipps, G.	Pocock, G.
Blake, V.	Gladstone, J.	Pole, Sir P.
Boswell, A.	Glerawley, Lord	Pole, Rt. Hn. W.
Bourne, Hon. W.	Gooch, T. S.	Powell, J. K.
Braddyll, T.	Gordon, John	Powell, E. W.
Bradshaw, R. H.	Goulburn, H.	Price, R.
Broadhurst, J.	Graham, Sir J.	Pringle, Sir W.
Brogden, J.	Grant, Rt. hon. C.	Protheroe, E.
Browne, James	Grant, A. C.	Rajne, J
Browne, Peter	Grant, F. W.	Richardson, W.
Brownlow, C.	Grant, R.	Roberts, W. A.
Bruin, H.	Grant, G. M.	Robertson, A.
Buller, Sir E.	Graves, Lord	Robinson, F.
Burgh, Sir U.	Greville, Sir C.	Robinson, Sir C.
Burrell, Sir C.	Gurney, H.	Rochfort, G. H.
Burrell, W.	Hamilton, H.	Rocksavage, Ld.
Butler, Hn. C. H.	Hare, Hon. R.	Russell, M.
Butler, Hon. J.	Harvey, C.	Ryder, Rt. Hn. R.
Buxton, J. J.	Hawkins, Sir C.	St. John Hon. F.
Buxton, T. F.	Heathcote, T. F.	St. Paul, Sir H.
Callaghan, G.	Hill, Sir G.	Scott, Sir W.
Calthorpe, Hn. F.	Hodgson, John	Scott, Hon. W.
Calvert, John	Holdsworth, A.	Scott, Samuel
Campbell, A.	Holford, G. P.	Scourfield, W.
Canning Hn. G.	Holmes, W.	Seymour, Ld. R.
Carroll, John	Homfray, S.	Seymour, Hugh
Cartwright, R.	Hope, Sir A.	Seymour, Horace
Casberd, R. M.	Houblon, J. A.	Shaw, R.
Cockerell, Sir C.	Houstoun, A.	Sheldon, R.
Colliett, E. T.	Howard, F. G.	Shepherd, Sir S.
Collins, T. P.	Hudson, H.	Shepherd, J. H.
Castlereagh, Vis.	Hulse, Sir C.	Shiffner, Sir G.
Cecil, Lord T.	Huskisson, W.	Sibthorp, C. W.
Chaplin, C.	Innis, J.	Sinclair, G.
Chichester, A.	Innes, Hugh	Singleton, M.
Chute, W.	Irving, John,	Smith, J. A.
Claughton, T.	Jackson, Sir J.	Sneyd, N.
Clerk, Sir G.	Jenkinson, C. C.	Somerset, Ld. E.
Clinton, Sir W.	Jocelyn, Lord	Somerset, Ld. G.
Clive, Lord	Jolliffe, Hylton	Somerville, Sir M.
Clive, Hn. R. H.	Jones, Sir T.	Staunton, Sir C.
Clive, H.	Keily, John	Stephens, S.
Clive, W.	King, Sir J. D.	Stewart, Alex.
Cockburn, Sir G.	Kingsborough	Stewart, Hon. J.
Cocks, Hon. J.	Kinnersley, W. S.	Stewart, John
Cocks, Hn. J. S.	Lascelles, Lord	Stewart, Sir J.
Cole, Sir G. L.	Leeke, Wm.	Stirling, Sir W.
Colquhoun, A.	Leigh, T.	Strahan, A.
Colthurst, Sir N.	Leigh, J. H.	Strathaven, Ld.
Compton, Earl	Leigh, Sir R. H.	Strutt, J. H.
Congreve, Sir W.	Leslie, C. P.	Sumner, G. H.
Conyngham, Ld.	Lester, B. L.	Suttie, Sir J.
Cooper, E. S.	Littleton, E. J.	Taylor, G. W.
Cooper, R. B.	Lockhart, W. E.	Tennyson, C.
Copley, J. S.	Long, Rt. Hon. C.	Thynne, Ld. J.
Cotterell, Sir J.	Lowndes, W. S.	Tomline, W. E.
Courtenay, T. P.	Lowther, Lord	Townshend, Ld. J.
Courtenay, W.	Lowther, H. C.	Townshend, H.
Cranborne, Lord	Lowther, J. H.	Tremayne, J. H.
Crawford, A. J.	Lowther, J.	Turton, Ed.
Crawley, S.	Lushington, S. R.	Titchfield, Marq.
Crickitt, R. A.	Luttrell, H. F.	Vansittart, N.
Cripps, J.	Luttrell, J F.	Vaughan, Sir R.
Crosby, J.	Lygon, Hon. E.	Vereker, C. S.
Cumming, G.	Lygon, Hon. H.	Vernon, G.
Curzon, Hon. R.	Macdonald, R. G.	Vernon, G. V.
Cust, Hon. G.	Mackenzie, T.	Valletort, Lord
Cust. Hon. P.	Macnaghten, E.	Ure, M.
Cust, Hon. W.	Macqueen, T. P.	Walker, J.
Croker, J. W.	Magennis, R.	Walker, S.
Dalrymple, A.	Mahon, Hon. S.	Wallace, T.
Daly, J.	Maitland, E. F.	Walpole, Lord
Davenport, D.	Manners, Ld. C.	Ward, R.
Davis, R. H.	Manners, Ld. R.	Warrender, Sir G.
Dawkins, J.	Manners, Gen.	Wall, C. B.
Dawson, G. R.	Manning, W.	Welby, Sir W.
Dent, J.	Mansfield, John	Wellesley, W. L.
Domville, Sir C.	March, Earl of	Westenra, H.
Dotten, A. R.	Marjoribanks, J.	Weymouth, Ld.
Douglas, John	Martin, Sir T. B.	Whitmore, T.
Douglas, W. R.	Martin, R.	Wigram, Sir R.
Doveton, G.	Mellish, W.	Wilberforce, W.
Dowdeswell, J.	Miles, W.	Wilbraham, E. B
Drake, W. T.	Mills, C.	Wildman, J. B.
Drake, T. T.	Mitchell, John	Williams, R.
Drummond, J.	Money, W. T.	Willoughby, H.
Drummond, G.	Montague, W. A.	Wilmot, R. J.
Dugdale, D. S.	Montgomery, J.	Wilson, T.
Dundas, Hn. W.	Moorsom, Sir R.	Wodehouse, J.
Dunlop, J.	Mordaunt, Sir C.	Wodehouse, E.
Dunalley, Lord	Morgan, Sir C.	Wood, Col.
Edmonstone, C.	Morgan, G.	Worcester, Marq
Edwards, John	Morrit, J. B.	Wortley, J. S.
Egerton W.	Mountcharles, Ld.	Wright, J. A.
Eliot, Hon. W.	Mundy, Capt.	Wrottesley, H.
Ellis, Hon. G.	Mundy, E. M.	Wyndham, W.
Ellison, Cuthbert	Needham, hon. F.	Yorke, Sir J.
Ellison, R.	Newton, W.	

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ETC.

ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE LAST NUMBER OF THE BRITISH REVIEW, JUST PUBLISHED.

Warden's Statistical, Political, and Historical Account of the United States of America and her Resources, by J. Bristed, Counsellor at Law.—James's History of the British and American Naval War.—Birkbeck's Notes.

The different subjects of inquiry suggested by the works whose Titles stand before this article are pursued with great ingenuity, patience and impartiality, in an elaborate Essay of the 25th Number of the British Review, which has just appeared. We extract the following passage upon the state of education in America; as from its convenient length the most suitable to the confined limits of a Newspaper; but by no means as the most interesting from its subject, or the most favourable specimen afforded by the Review.

"Learning and education should make a prominent figure in all works on statistics, and as far as a numerical statement of schools, academies, and funds, is concerned, is a topic of inquiry so large in itself, that we have determined to reserve it for consideration in a distinct article. After perusing Mr. Warden's columns of sums and his letter-press, we know just as much of what is taught in the United States, or the manner of teaching, as before began. Bristed is considerably more communicative on this head, and, with his usual frankness, assures us, that although his countrymen excel all other nations in the means of *elementary* instruction, they have not yet arrived at any eminence in the higher walks of literature. There are, he informs us, about 50 colleges in the United States, of which Havard, in Massuchusetts, Yale, in Connecticut, and Princetown, in New Jersey, stand the highest in numbers and reputation. The first mentioned of these is the most munificently endowed of all the American colleges. It has 13 professorships, and affords a wider range of liberal instruction than any other college in the United States.

"'Our grammar schools,' says he, 'are for the most part deplorably defective. The school masters consist generally of unlettered foreign adventurers, and native boys, who are themselves studying law, physic, or divinity, and propose to teach others that they may be able to defray the expense of their own professional probation. The use of the grammer is either exploded altogether, or very superficially taught; and if a child is only crammed with a senseless jargon conned by rote, and mechanically remembered, of course, our *colleges* and *universities* cannot be calculated to produce good scholars. Our boys generally enter college at *fourteen*, and commence their baccalaureate at *eighteen*, when they begin their studies for the profession of law, divinity, or physic. In fact the philosophical chairs in our colleges are not often filled; and thus instead of a full systemmatic course of moral philosophy, including the three great branches of Ethics, Political Economy, and International Law, Beattie's Syllabus or Paley's Treatise is given to the boys, who learn by rote, and transcribe, some pages of the book, with probably here and there a remark from the professor. Conning over Blair's Lectures generally serves both master and pupil for a course of belles-lettres and rhetoric: and Vattel's little Outline of the Law of Nations, read and partly transcribed, completes the circle of international law. As for metaphysics and political economy, they receive a very slender portion of regard.

"'The elocution in the colleges is in general extremely vicious: in addition to the common nuisance of a mounting monotonous rant, a *nasal* twang pervades the pronunciation. This eloquence of the nose rather than the mouth prevails greatly in New England, whose surplus population has long been annually spreading over New York and the western states; whence this mode of elocution is continually gaining ground throughout the Union. Its origin is supposed to be traced to the county of Kent, in England; and it greatly resembles the nasal sing-songs, or eternal chant, of the few elder Scottish congregations, whether covenanters or seceders, that are yet to be found in this country. Unfortunately our ears are saluted with these funeral sounds at the bar, from the pulpit, and *ex cathedra*, in the colleges. In common conversation also we meet them; and even the roseate lips of female loveliness occasionally condescend to call in the aid of the nasal organ to temper the sweetness of their silver tones.'

"'Considering the early history of the American colonies, and the nature of their pursuits since they become independent, it is not surprising that they should not have produced a single *learned* man, in the strict acceptation of that term. Learning has no honours in a new country, where wealth has not yet been separated from the soil. Men must live in cities, and have time and taste for the luxury of literature, before a motive sufficiently strong to conquer the reluctance to fatiguing study can be held out to the professional scholar, or artist. The states of America can never have a native literature, any more than they can have a native character, or a native music. The poetry and history, the philosophy and divinity, to stock their libraries, and from their minds, will be derived from England. They can hope for nothing in their own authors beyond a successful imitation. Even their wildernesses and deserts, their mountains, lakes, and forests, will produce nothing romantic or pastoral; no 'native wood-note wild will ever be heard from their praeries or savannahs; for these remote regions are only relinquished by pagan savages, to receive into their deep recesses hordes of discontented democrats, mad, unnatural, enthusiasts, and needy or desperate adventurers from all quarsters of the globe. Their literary productions, such as we have seen at least, bear ample evidence to the justness of our remarks. Barlow's 'Columbiad,' for example, is not only destitute of orginality as to its plan and versification, but stuffed, as our author words it, 'with most fantastic visions of crude philosophy, and still cruder polities.' Mr. Sargeant, of Boston, has indeed written some very spirited and natural lyrics; and Mr. Pierpoint's 'Airs of Palestine,' are tolerably penned, and have been well received. The 'Bridal of Vaumond' is in a much higher strain, says Bristed; and the author, though young and inexperienced, has swept the chords of his lyre with a master's hand, and gives token of an energy of intellect, reach of thought, and variety of information, which, if well directed, continues the American critic, connot fail' to conduct him eventually to the heights of our community.' Still he obverves that 'our poetry is neither abundant nor excellent.'

"He who looks to estimate the extent of the intellectual powers of Americans, or to form a correct opinion of their taste, must peruse their biographical works, their political pamphlets, speeches, and newspapers. These are the topics on which the republican genius of the western world has thrown its bold and glaring light; and these are the species of publication which seem best suited to their powers and acquirements. The jarring interests of the different states; the contentions of democrats and federalists; the irritating sensation of pride and personal disappointment, call forth in such pages, as, those now alluded to, furious invectives exaggerated descriptions, torrents of verbiage, of distorted figures of speech, and rhetorical monsters, altogether alien to the English tongue. Such ebullitions of party rage are, perhaps, inseparable from the republican form of government, where every invidividual is to a certain extent a partisan, and of course the political friend or the political enemy of one half of his countrymen; but we cannot fail to perceive that this condition of things, which sharpens so powerfully both the intellect and the temper, has not yet refined the taste or purified the eloquence of any modern commonwealth.

GAUZE VEILS SUGGESTED AS PREVENTIVES OF CONTAGION. BY MR. BARTLETT.

The following letter upon this highly important subject a pears in the last Number of *Thomson's Annals of Philosophy*, published this day.

Sir,—Permit me, through the pages of your *Annals*, to suggest to your medical readers, and those employed in hospitals and other infected places, the practicability of using *gauze veils* as a preventive of contagion. This method was successfully employed by M. de Saussure and his party when he ascended Mont Blanc, to preserve their faces from excoriation; nor was their sight at all impaired, as is usually the case with travellers in elevated regions. When, therefore, we perceive the efficacy of a contrivance so simple in the rarest of mediums, and descend to the greatest depths of the earth to which the labour or ingenuity of man has penetrated, and find the same means made use of (viz. *gauze* wire) to prevent the combusion of the inflammable gases which abound there; why, let me ask, may it not be employed to the end proposed? It is an ascertained fact that the mismata which stagnant waters exhale is diverted by the intervention of a few shrubs only.* It is also well known that travellers are preserved from the suffocating heat of the Siroc of the desert by merely bringing their faces in contract with the surrounding sand, the minute particles of which, in all probability, prevent the vapour from penetrating to the respiratory organs. Thus we find that all media exhibit the same phenomena when opposed by the same difficulties; and as far as reasoning from analogy will admit an inference, I cannot help subscribing to the belief of the practicability of what I propose. I beg leave, however, to submit it with great deference to the readers of the *Annals of Philosophy*, sincerely hoping that should they deem it worthy of experiment, the result will be successful, since it would tend so materially to the advancement of the happiness of mankind.

I have the honour to be, &c.
J. M. BARTLETT.

Dr. Brinkley, the astronomical professor in Trinity College, Dublin, has laid before the Royal Society a paper, entitled "Results of Observations made at Trinity College, Dublin for determining the Obliquity of the Ecliptic, and the Maximum of the Aberration of Light." After some general observations upon the obliquity of the Ecliptic, the Author proceeded to consider the opinion of astronomers that observations of the winter solstice have given a less obliquity than those of the summer—an opinion sanctioned by the observations of Maskelyne, Arago, and Pond; but questioned by Bradley. Dr, Brinkley referred this difference to some unknown modification of refraction, and stated that he had observed that at the winter solstice the irregularity of refraction from the sun is greater than from the stars at the same zenith distance; whence he inferred the necessity of paying greater attention to the observations made at the winter solstice. The author next alluded to the maximum of the aberration of light, which he stated, from observations made by him during the last year, to be 20.80—Can these observations afford any assistance in explaining the phenomenon of the harvest moon, so long the *opprobrium Philosophorum*?

Natural History.—The following curious circumstance, relating to the natural history of birds has passed under observation, in the plantatons belonging to a gentleman in the north-west of England:—"In the summer of 1817, a pair of wood-pigeons hatched two young ones, one of the usual leaden colour, and the others perfectly white, with brilliant red eyes; they were both taken, and attempted to be reared, but died in the cage. In the following summer of 1818, in the very same nest, and no doubt by the same parents, were again hatched another pair of young ones, the one of the natural colour, and the other perfectly white. They are now alive, carefully preserved in a cage, and as the parents are alive, a recurrence of this *lusus naturæ* may be expected next summer. It is believed, a white wood-pigeon has never before been discovered."

An improvement in the naval cartouch-box was last week submitted by Captain Bagnold, R. M. to the Admiralty, which the Board has been pleased to adopt.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

LATITUDE, &c.

The height of perfection at which Navigation is arrived, would appear almost to render useless any attempt at farther improvement, unless indeed a method could be suggested to determine the Longitude, with the same facility as that by which the Latitude is now obtained.

This however is not the Writer's intention, but as the LATITUDE is an indispensable data in ascertaining the Longitude, it must be allowed that the more opportunities we have of observing it, the better.

For this purpose, the Writer apprizes his brethern, (Seamen), who may not be aware of it, that they have very frequent opportunities of observing it by means of the *Meridian Altitude* or *Double Altitudes of the Planet Venus in the day time.*

In a recent passage from St. Helena to England, he regularly observed the Meridian Altitude of this Planet when the weather permitted, and twice obtained the Latitude by double Altitudes of it—nor was he aware that any one had ever made the observation at Sea, until mentioning the circumstance to Mr. James Horsburgh Hydrographer to the East India Company, was informed by that Gentleman he had repeatedly done it.

Although Venus is frequently and readily observed by the strong naked eye, it is painful to a weak one, unassisted by Glasses. It will therefore be necessary to make use of the *direct* Telescope, which should accompany all Quadrants and Sextants of the present day.

They are attached to the Quadrants of Messrs. Gilberts of Leadenhall-Street, one of whose Instruments was used for this purpose, as also a Sextant by Mr. Troughton of Fleet-Street, which was found equally convenient, but of course any instrument having good *Specula*, and a good direct Telescope will answer the purpose.

Being thus provided, the Navigator withing to avail himself of this observation, must consult the Nautical Ephemerls (Page IV. of each Month) to know if Venus passes the Meridian sufficiently distant from Noon to observe her

The Writer has observed her within one hour and a half of Noon, and is disposed to think she may with a good eye and Telescope, be seen much nearer to Noon. But of course the further from Noon the better.

The passage of the Planet over the Meridian being sufficiently different from that of the Sun, the observer has only (by means of the Log,) to find his Latitude by account, from which, and the Planet's declination he will deduce the Rough Meridian Altitude in the usual way; that is, if the Co. Lat. and Dec. are both of the same name, take their sum for the Mer. Alt. but if the Co. Lat. and Dec. are of contrary names, take their difference for the Mer. Alt.

Now fix the Index to this computed Meridian Altitude, and a few minutes before the time of the Planet's passage over the Meridian, *with the Direct Telescope fixed and the Specula clearly wiped*, sweep the Horizon in the Meridian, when, if the Ship is in the computed Latitude, the Planet will be observed in the small speculum, like a little jem upon the Horizon, and the correct Meridian Altitude may be most easily observed, and consequently the correct Latitude as easily obtained.

Should the observer after the above instructions not immediately perceive the Planet, let not this deter him, but persevere, asking himself these questions: viz. am I looking towards the Meridian? am I holding my Instrument vertically and inclining it occasionally as a pendulum on either side the vertex? or has the Ship been affected so materially by Currents as to give an imperfect, rough Meridian Altitude, so that the Planet is not in the field of view of the Telescope? have I worked the rough Meridian Altitude correctly? and have I fixed the Index accordingly.

After asking himself these questions; should the first be the case, let him remember if there is two points westerly variation, he must look NNE. *by Compass*, for the Northern, SSW. for the Southern Meridian—according as the Planet is North or South of him, and so in proportion to the existing variation of that situation in which he is placed.—Should the second question be the case, a steady hand, and clean glasses will soon obviate the difficulty.

If the third question should be the case, let him move the Index on either side the Rough Altitude, until he find the Planet; and should the fourth or last question be the case, let him correct his Altitude and Instrument accordingly.

With these instructions the obser-

* Of this the Pontine marshes near Rome afford indubitable evidence, since whole families have resided near the spot for years without having suffered from the mephitic vapours which those putrid waters engender, and for which no other cause can be assigned than that a screen of *trees* separates their abodes from those pestilential wastes.

ver will be enabled frequently to obtain his Latitude, from one and a half to three hours before and after noon, *independent of the Sun*, when the weather is clear; and what Seaman is there, who has not even in a short experience frequently when coming in with the land, or danger, and when most he needed it, been cruelly disappointed in the Sun's Meridian Altitude, who half an hour before was shining with all his splendour in a cloudless Sky?

The Double Altitude of the Sun, would in this case have been a remedy, certainly, but in a clear Atmosphere, this beautiful operation may not have been taken advantage of, as is too frequently the case, even when the real safety of the Ship is hanging upon it—and hence the necessity of seizing every method and opportunity of making so invaluable an observation.

To shew the feasibility of taking the Meridian Altitude of Venus in the day-time, the Writer, twice or thrice observed it with Troughton's Sextant in the month of September, 1818, upon Aldbro' Beach, (in Suffolk) when the Sun, was shining bright and the Meridian Altitude of the Planet only 19° and he assures his Readers that there is in clear weather little or no difficulty in the operation.

An Example or two may not be amiss to elucidate the foregoing Instructions.

Example I,—On the first of March, 1819, on board a ship, whose rough Latitude by the log, is 49° 30, North; the variation of the Compass 2 points and a half westerly, and the eye 12 feet above the level of the sea, I would observe the Meridian Altitude of the Planet Venus, in order to determine the true Latitude.

Upon consulting the Ephemeris, Page IV. for the day in question, I find the Planet is at 20*h.* 55 [illegible] 58 on the morning of the 2d. *by civil time*; and on referring to the 25th of February, the time of its passage, is only 1' different; consequently there will be no necessity to make a proportion for the first of March to know the exact time of the Planet's passage; indeed, there is seldom occasion for this, unless the Planet should be nearly vertical, and even then, with a well regulated watch or Chronometer, by means of which I should be prepared with the ship's apparent time (corrected by the log from the last observation to ascertain the error of the watch) there will be little fear of losing the observation. Ten minutes should always be devoted to make the necessary arrangement.

The Declination of Venus for the 1st. is	18° 16' S.
Co: Lat: of the Ship. : : : : : : : :	40 30 N.
Rough Meridian Altitude of Venus,	22 14
Sub: Dip. 4' and Refn. 2' : : : : : : : :	6
Altitude to fix the Index to : : : : : :	22 8

Now, at about a [illegible] before 9, with the Index fixed at 22° or thereabouts, with the Telescope fixed, I look upon the Horizon to the N. E. by N. by Compass, between it and N. N. E. ½ E. and if the wether is clear, and the Ship is not out of her reckoning, I see the Planet through the direct Telescope, in the silvered part of the small speculum, upon, or near the Horizon, and will be able to observe it rise distinctly; but should the Ship have been set to the North or South of the rough Latitude, I move my index on either side the estimated Altitude until I find it, and proceed as in a common observation. Suppose the observed Meridian Altitude to be.

22° 19' South.

Dip. and Refraction	[illegible]
Apparent Altitude	22 13 S.
Zenith Distance	67 47 North.
Declination of Venus	18 16 So.
True Latitude : : : :	49 31 N.

Example 2d.—In Latitude, by account 10° 00' S. on the first of May, 1819, where the variation is half a point, Easterly, and the eye 18 feet above the level of the Sea, I would observe the Meridian Altitude of the Planet Venus, in order to determine the true Latitude. In Page IV. of the Nautical Almanack I observe the Planet passes the Meridian at 21*h.* 32'—and that its declination is 1° 21' South, from which and the Latitude by acount, the rough Meridian Altitude will be 81° 21' North, from which sub. the dip and refraction, say 4', now about 20 minutes past 9, *apparent time*, with the Altitude, say 80° 50' on the index (allowing 25 for its rising) look through the Telescope into the quicksilvered part of the small Speculum, and upon the Horizon, between the N¼ W. and N. N. E. where if the weather is clear, and your glasses are clean, you will perceive the Planet, and may take your Altitude accordingly.

Suppose it to be observed	81° 40'
Dip and Refn.	4
	81 36 No.
Zenith Dist.	8 24 So.
Decn. of Venus,	1 21 So.*
Latitude,	9 45 So.

By which it appears the Ship has been set 15 Miles to the Northward of account.

Jupiter possibly may be observed in the day-time also, but this the Writer has yet to determine.

Mr. O'Meara's Exposition of the Transactions that have taken place at St. Helena subsequent to the appointment of Sir Hudson Lowe.

In the discharge of our duty to our patrons, we could not overlook Mr. O'Meara's Book, which has just appeared; and nothing short of duty could have induced us to devote any portion of our peaceful columns, to the angry controversy which constitutes the whole of his "Exposition."

It is indeed almost incredible that 216 so uninteresting pages, could have been written by a person situated as Mr. O'Meara has lately been. Had an humble Entomologist treated us with a work from St. Helena, we would have expected his insect dissertations to have been enlivened with more information respecting the Recluse, whose residence gives all its present interest to that Island, than has been communicated by Napoleon's Physician and daily visitor; in a book professedly written to make known his situation to the States of Europe. The secret of this dullness is to be found in a proposition which needed not the authority of Lord Byron's name to give it the currency of an axiom —"There is one subject upon which every man is eloquent and no man interesting—Self;" and this is the principle object of Mr. O'Meara. The following extracts are the most temperate and complete passages we have been able to discover: the first, too, is of some importance, as implying a very grave charge of misrepresentation against those who have noted the establishment at Longwood, no higher than twenty-one persons.

NAPOLEON'S HOUSEHOLD.

Marchand.	Gentilini.
St. Denis.	Archambaud.
Pieron.	English Cook.
Novarre.	English Gardner.

Four Chinese Servants in the house, to replace the French and English ones, who were sent away: the former by Sir Hudson Lowe.

Two Chinese in the Kitchen.

Count Bertrand.	Count Montholon.
Madame Bertrand.	Madame Montholon.
Four Children.	Three Children.
French Servant.	Josephine.
Adele.	Mrs. M'Grath.
Mary Hall.	Mrs. Hitchcock.
Mrs. Davy.	Another Female Servant.
1 English Soldier.	1 Male Servant.
Servant.	1 Chinese.
1 Chinese.	

Stable: Three English Servants.

Total, Forty-one.

Supplies Allowed by Government to the Establishment at Longwood, consisting of forty-five persons, from Oct. 1816, *to June* 1817.

DAILY.

Meat, Beef and Mutton included, 82 lbs.; Fowls 6; Bread 66 lbs.; Butter 5 ditto; Lard 2 ditto; Sallad Oil 3 pints and a quarter; Sugarcandy 4 lbs.; Coffee 2 ditto; Green Tea half a ditto; Wax Candles 8 ditto; Eggs 30; Common Sugar 5 lbs.; Cheese 1 lb.; Vinegar 1 quart; Flour 5 lbs. Salt Meat 6 ditto; Fire Wood 3 cwt.; Porter or Ale 3 bottles; Vegetables 1*l.* in value; Fruit 10s. ditto Confectionary 8s. ditto.

PER FORTNIGHT.

Ducks 8; Turkeys 2; Geese 2: Loaf Sugar 2 loaves; Fine Rice half a bag; Hams 2, not to exceed 14 lbs. each; Coals 45 bushels; Fish 80s. in value; Milk 98s. ditto; Fresh Butter, Salt, Mustard, Pepper, Capers, Lamp Oil, Peas, not to exceed 7*l.* ditto.

WINE, DAILY.

Champaign, or Vin de Grave, 1 bottle; Madeira 1 ditto; Constantia 1 ditto; Claret 6 do.

N. B. After the departure of the Count de Las Casas and Piontkowski, the meat was reduced to 72lbs. daily, and the number of fowls to *five*.

This allowance, however, was not deemed sufficient; a and statement is given of various articles which the French daily purchased; —particularly 8lbs. of butter, 4 loaves of bread, 5 lbs. of sugar, and 2lbs. of wax candles, &c. amounting to 5l. 3s.; besides a further weekly expenditure of 8l. 7s. viz:—for 2 turkies 3l., a ham 3l., a pig 11s. olives and pickles 36s.; and still further 5 sheep weekly, and 2 calves monthly.—It must be confessed these French eat quite as heartily as John Bull.

"I am the son of an old, and, I believe, highly respected officer, who served his Majesty for a number of years in the 29th regiment, along with the present Earl of Harrington, in North America. He was honoured with a special mark of royal favour by his present Majesty, who was graciously pleased to grant him a pension for the loyalty and gallantry he displayed, in seizing with his own hands two of the leaders of an armed mob in the North of Ireland, who afterwards suffered the fate they merited, and expiated their crimes; as also for other services rendered by him, in support of the honour and interests of his sovereign. After having studied my profession for some years, under the auspices of Mr. Leake, city surgeon, a gentleman as highly respected in his public capacity as he is esteemed in private life by all who have the pleasure of knowing him, and attended the lectures, delivered upon its various branches at Trinity College, and the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, I entered the 62d regiment, as an assistant surgeon, in the beginning of 1804, at the age of eighteen."

Leaving, however, Mr. O'Meara's private history, and his appointment to the medical superintendence of Bonaparte at St. Helena, we come to the serious charge brought against him of issuing false bulletins respecting his patient's health. On this subject Mr. O'Meara says:—

"The true history of this extraordinary transaction is as follows. In 1816 Sir Hudson Lowe *ordered* me to make out, whenever he thought proper, bulletins of the state of Napoleons health, from whose knowledge he desired that they might be concealed, and which he sometimes caused to be altered. In September 1817, Napoleon having fallen seriously ill, bulletins were made daily (by Sir H. Lowe's order), and Napoleon became acquainted with their formation in the beginning of October, through *authorised* persons. He did not like this practice, and thought it very extraordinary, that his private surgeon should be obliged to make bulletins of the state of his complaints, *unknown* to him; and informed me, that, unless I gave my word of honour I would write no more, without having first obtained his consent (or if he was so ill as to render it improper to consult him, that of Count Bertrand), and also that I should leave the originals in the hands of one of his suite, he would receive me no more. I did not like to enter into this engagement, without first acquainting Sir Hudson Lowe, who returned an evasive answer, and made Napoleon wait a considerable time for a decisive reply. After the latter had been for several days without seeing me, Sir Hudson Lowe authorised me to tell him, that no more bulletins should be asked from me, without first making him (Napoleon) acquainted with the demand. Some difficulties had presented themselves in the compilation of the bulletins, Sir Hudson Lowe insisted, that Napoleon should be styled General Bonaparte in them; after some discussion on the subject, however, Count Bertrand authorised me to drop all titles, and to make use of the word "*patient.*" This I communicated verbally to Sir Hudson Lowe, on the 15th of October, 1817. All difficulties appeared to be removed by this proposal, and as the originals must have been left in Count Bertrand's hands, there could have been no possibility of causing any falsification of them. Sir Hudson Lowe, however, did not approve of this proposal, and refused to comply with it, consequently no more bulletins were made by me. Sir Hudson Lowe then had recourse to an expedient, perfectly consistent with other measures, which he had introduced in St. Helena, but which I believe cannot be justified by any principle of probity.

He caused surreptitious bulletins to be made and employed for that purpose a surgeon, who never saw the patient, and who, consequently, could not be a judge of his complaint; which bulletins were sent to England, and the different courts of Europe, by Sir Hudson Lowe, and by the Commissioners of the Allied Powers (to whom they were furnished by Sir Hudson Lowe), from November, 1817, until April 1818; at which period a discovery of the transaction was made to the French by one of the Commissioners of the Allied Powers (from whom Sir Hudson Lowe had kept secret the mysterious nature of the measure which he had caused to be adopted) having accidentally said to General Montholon, "We saw in the bulletin of this morning, that Napoleon was so and so:" this led to an explanation amongst the parties most interested, and a discovery was made of the expedient, which had been adopted by the Governor.

PETER BELL (THE ELDER).
A POEM.

"Verily I am the real Simon Pure."

Mr. Wordsworth's Poem, which we noticed at some length in a late number, has had the singular fortune to be anticipated by the appearance of a Parody a week before its publication.

This burlesque production is said to be from the pen of Mr. H. Smith, one of the reputed writers of the "Rejected Addresses;" and it could scarcely bear a stronger recommendation to the admirers of this species of pleasantry. The present attempt has, however, in our judgment, been by no means so successful as might at first have been expected from the former triumphs of the gentleman to whom it has been ascribed. The failure is perhaps, more in the design than in the execution.—The truth is Mr. Wordsworth defies parody. The attempt to produce an imitation more broadly ridiculous than the passages in which he indulges his peculiar manner, must be about as successful as a caricature of Grimaldi in his theatrical costume. The originals, in both cases, have reached the summit of the ludicrous.

The parody, like its principal, is preceded by an explanatory address, in which the stalking, uncompromising egotism, common to all the Lake writers, is well preserved. In the pretensions advanced by both writers to sustain the claim of immortality for their respective poems, and in the description of the time and labour employed in their respective productions, there is an unaccountable coincidence, which would make one suppose, in defiance of probability, that the parodist had Mr. Wordsworth's book before him. The passages to which we allude will be seen to be not merely similar, but identical. The pseudo Peter Bell is in every respect, however, a different character from him whom he personates: we are thus introduced to him.—

Beneath the ever-blessed moon
An old man o'er an old grave stares,
You never look'd upon his fellow;
His brow is covered with grey hairs,
As though they were an umbrella.

* *It is to be hoped our Astronomers will favour us with the daily Declination of this Planet, at such times as when the variation of the Declination is considerable*, and not regular, *which is consequently inconvenient to persons not sufficiently acquainted with its motion to correct it, but by guess.—The fear of any mistake of this nature, frequently deters the Navigator from what might otherwise prove a useful observation to him.*

N. B. this note was prefixed, inadvertently to the account of the North Star in our last number.

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He hath a noticeable look*,
This old man hath—this grey old man;
He gazes at the graves, and seems,
With over waiting, over wan,
Like Susan Harvey's pan of creams.
* * * * * *
Peter Bell doth lift his hand,
That thin hand, which in the light
Looketh like to oiled paper;
Paper oiled,—oily bright,—
And held up to a waxen taper.

The hand of Peter Bell is busy,
Under the pent-house of his hairs;
His eye is like a solemn sermon;
The little flea severely fares,
'Tis a sad day for the vermin.

He is thinking of the Bible—
Peter Bell is old and blest;
He doth pray and scratch away,
He doth scratch, and bitten, pray
To *flee* away, and be at rest.

The mood of mind signified by these gestures or occupations, is appropriate enough to Peter's situation, which is in the church-yard, at the fall of evening: he proceeds to investigate the memorials of the dead scattered around him, and ponders over a complete obituary of all the characters whom Mr. Wordsworth has celebrated in his various Poems. We are presented with the respective tombs of the "Ancient Marinere," "Betty Foy," Martha Ray," "Old Matthew," "Simon Lee," "Harry Gill," "Goody "Blake," "The Idiot Boy," "Barbara Lewthwaite," "Alice Fell," &c. The detail is dilated to an extent quite beyond our limits; but it exhibits a chaste and skilful imitation of Mr. Wordsworth. The scene concludes with a very happy application of an old jest.—

And tears are thick with Peter Bell,
Yes still he sees one blessed tomb;
Tow'rds it he creeps with spectacles,
And bending on his leather knees,
He read the *Lakeist* Poet's doom.

The letters printed are by fate,
The death they say was suicide;
He reads—"Here lieth W. W.
Who never more will trouble you, trouble you:"
The old man smokes who 'tis that died.

Go home, go home—old Man, go home;
Peter, lay thee down at night,
Thou art happy, Peter Bell,
Say thy prayers for Alice Fell,
Thou hast seen a blessed sight.

He quits that moonlight yard of skulls,
And still he feels right glad, and smiles
With moral joy at that old tomb;
Peter's cheek recals its bloom,
And as he creepeth by the tiles,
He mutters ever—"W. W.
Never more will trouble you, trouble you."

* "A noticeable man with large grey eyes."

Lyrical Ballads,

LORD ROKEBY.

Lord Rokeby had long given up the use either of bed or body linen. He wore flannel shirts with sleeves, to which were tacked the old-fashioned appendage of ruffles. He changed them three times a week. He slept in the very finest *new* blankets; which were changed every three weeks in Summer, and every six weeks in Winter. They then were washed and passed to the servants beds as required; their old blankets being distributed amongst his poor. He always washed in salt water, never using any kind of soap, and dried himself with a flannel towel. He was very fond of bathing; and used to remain very long in a cold bath, in a grove near the house. He rose at five; and passed much of his time out of doors—beginning the day by drinking some water from a favourite spring near the house, fetching it himself, or watching the servant who went for it, that he might be sure of its freshness. Latterly, his breakfast consisted of beef-steaks; of which he was very fond. He never tasted beer, wine, tea, or coffee, but frequently drank milk. He dined at four—took his meals standing, at a very small round table, just large enough for one dish, and one plate; it was about three feet high, and was covered by a table-cloth of unbleached linen; he used wooden trenchers, a very common knife, silver three-pronged fork; never eat either pepper, salt, vinegar, or mustard; disliked boiled meat, and vegetables of all kinds; preferred steaks, game, poultry, and beef-tea.

He would frequently in Winter go into the kitchen, a very small, indifferent one, while the servants were at tea, desire them not to disturb themselves—listen to their chat—sometimes fall asleep—and indeed remain so long, that they desirous of going to bed, made noises to awaken him. He preserved his sight to the last; had a keen and penetrating eye; latterly he became rather deaf; and when out of humour pretended to be more so; peevishly saying, he could not hear. His establishment consisted of three men and three maids. The butler lived forty-two years with him. Lord Rokeby had a rooted dislike to bank-notes; and always paid his servants in guineas, constantly expressing fears, that the next time he must pay them in paper. At his death much gold was found in his possession.

One of his brothers generally paid him an annual visit; but though on excellent terms with his family, it always seemed a restraint on Lord Rokeby; and before the fortnight or three weeks was over, he became fractious as the maid said, and to those used to his ways, evidently uneasy: and as if relieved from a weight, when Mr. Morris quitted him.

His death was occasioned by a mortification in his foot. He suffered much pain—sent for many physicians, but never followed their directions. He had occasionally suffered much from the tape-worm during the earlier part of his long life.

An Ode to Scandal; to which are added Stanzas on Fire. By the late Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan. London 1819. pp. 23.

The publisher of these short poems (Mr. W. Wright) asserts their authenticity, and tells us that the comedy of "The School for Scandal" was founded on the Ode. Not being in the secret either of proprietor or vender, we cannot take upon ourselves to vouch for or to contradict the accuracy of these statements. All that we can do is to reprint a specimen of the work, & express our opinion of its merits. The Ode to Scandal is altogether rather a clever performance, but not one that will confer any more glory upon the name of its presumed writer. Indeed it must be a very superior production which can enhance the literary character of Sheridan; and the present is of too slight a fabric to set up any pretensions to that rank. It is nevertheless, as far as it goes, a jeu d'esprit not unworthy even of the talents of him to whose pen it is ascribed. The following description of Scandal's scholars is more humorous than remarkable for correctness of language or versification:—

Heavens! *Methinks* I see thy train
Lightly tripping o'er the plain:
All the alphabet I view,
Stepping forward two by two;—
Hush! for as they coupled walk,
Sure I hear the letters talk;
Though, slowly whispering, half they smother
The well-concerted tales they tell of one another!

"Lord! who'd have *thought* our cousin D.
"Could *think* of marrying Mrs. E?
"True, I don't like such things to tell;
"But, faith, I pity Mrs. L.
"And *was* I her, the bride to vex
"I would intrigue with Mr. X:
"But they do say that Charlotte U.
"With Fanny M. and we know who,
"Occasion'd all, for you must know
"They set their caps at Mr. O.
"And as they courted Mrs. E.
"They *thought*, if she'd have cousin D.
"That things might be by Colonel A.
"Just brought about in their own way."

To deserve the highest praise, compositions of this class should be polished to the utmost: and it is therefore we are rather inclined to fancy that this Ode was founded on the School for Scandal, than that the School for Scandal was founded on this Ode. Mr. Sheridan would scarcely have committed even the minute inelegancies pointed at by our *italics* nor in so short an extract, have recurred to the same literal rhyme on D. and E. Our next quotation is in a better manner, and we may praise it by repeating its own first line.

Oh! How the pleasing style regales my ear:—
But what new forms are those which now appear?
See yonder in the thickest throng
Designing Envy stalks along
Big with malicious laughter;
Fiction and Cunning swell her train,
While stretching far behind,—in vain,
Poor Truth comes panting after!

Now, now indeed, I burn with sacred fires,
'Tis Scandal's self that every thought inspires!
I feel, all potent Genius! now I feel
Thy working magic through each artery steal:
Each moment to my prying eyes
Some fresh disfigured beauties rise;
Each moment I perceive some flaw,
That e'en Ill-nature never saw.

But hush! some airy whisperer hints,
In accents wisely faint,
"Divine Cleora rather squints;
"Maria uses paint!

"That though some fops of Celia prate,
"Yet be not hers the praise;
"For, if she should be passing straight,
"Hem! she may thank her stays.

"Each fool of Delia's figure talks,
"And celebrates her fame;
"But for my part, whene'er she walks,
"I vow I think she's lame.

"And see Ma'am Harriet toss her head,
"Lawk! how the creature stares;
"Well, well, thank Heavens, it can't be said
"I give myself such airs."

A personification of Candour (not *Mrs. Candour*) follows; and an episode of an artless girl destroyed by the poisonous breath of slander, which concludes rather impotently;

Or mute on the pathway she gazes,
And weeps as she scatters her daises;
Or else in a strain, more distractingly loud,
She chaunts the sad thoughts of her fancy,
And shivers and sings of her cold shroud.
Alas! alas, poor Nancy!

It would be unjust to so small a publication to deprive it of novelty by copying much more of it, and we only add the just and pretty lines with which the Ode concludes.

To Woman every charm was given,
Designed by all-indulgent Heaven
To soften care;
For ye were formed to bless mankind;
To harmonize and soothe the mind;
Indeed, ye were.

But when from those sweet lips we hear
Ill-nature's whisper, Envy's sneer,
Your power that moment dies;
Each coxcomb makes your name his sport,
And fools, when angry, will retort
What men of sense despise.

Leave then, such vain disputes as these,
And take a nobler road to please,
Let CANDOUR guide your way;
So shall you daily conquests gain,
And Captives, happy in your chain,
Be proud to own your sway.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.			
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	3	0	00
In Bond,	Nominal,			
BEER, Hodgson's,	per hhd.	120	0	00
BEETLENUT, white Mauby,	per Sut. Cd. of 21 mds.	60	0	00
Malabar,	Bombay Candy.	58	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	20	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	40	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	75	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per Surat md of 42 seers	28	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4, no demand,	per bolt	30	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "			
CANVAS, Bengal,				
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar.	per Surat maund of 42 seers	70	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	25
Sumatra,				
Buds,		none		
Malabar,				
CHERETTA, Root,				
CLOVES,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	68	0	00
Bourbon,		55	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound	15	0	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	19	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,				
COIR, Laccadavie, garbled,	Candy of 21 Md.	57	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	22	2	00
Plate,	" "	23	0	00
Bolts,	" "	23	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	22	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	2	00
Brazil,	" "			
CORDAGE, no demand,	" per cwt.	27	0	00
Patent,	" "			
COTTON, Ahmood,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt,	220	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		250	0	00
Bowbaghur,		190	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		215	0	00
Limree Wudwan,		195	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	Nominal,	220	0	00
Kutch,		180	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		200	0	00
Mangrole & Pore,		170	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	8	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per Surat Cy. of 22 maunds.	40	0	00
Ditto boiled,		55	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,	per Surat md.	50	0	00
1st sort,	"			
2d ditto,	"			
3d ditto,	"			

GALL NUTS, garbled,	per Surat maund	50	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	62	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	80	0	00
Bowmagur,	" "	96	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	15	0	00
Gamboge,	Europe market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,		120	0	00
Myrrh,		11	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb.			
GUNNEES,	per 100	16	2	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	115	0	00
Ghauty,	Ditto	105	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	80	0	00
HATS, good,	" each.	10	0	00
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 24 seers	12	0	00
INDIGO,				
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	62	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	62	0	00
English Square,	" "	42	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	44	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	45	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	" per cwt			
4 a 10,	"			
Hoops,	" per cwt.	10	0	00
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	10	0	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	9	2	00
Sheet	" "	11	0	00
Red,	" "	12	0	00
White,	" "	14	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	3	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	3	2	00
MUNJEET	Surat md			
Mocha,	" "	7	0	00
Bussorah,	" "	2	00	
NAIL, Copper,	per cwt.	68	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	1	00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	3	1	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	3	3	00
PADDY,	per Moora	32	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" per lb.			
Black	" "	00	1	15
Green	" "	1	0	00
Yellow	" "	00	0	80
Red	" "	00	0	80
Blue,	" "	00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	125	0	00
Bhatcole,		135	0	00
Eastern,	"	125	0	00
PEEPUL,	per S. maund	7	1	00
Mool,	per ditto	10	0	00
PITCH,	" per barrel	20	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	38	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	9	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do	8	0	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	6	2	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	45	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SHELL, Lac,				
SILK, and Silk, Piece Goods				
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	17	2	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md.	17	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.			
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	16	2	00
Bengal, 1 sort		12	2	
SPIRITS, Brandy	" per gallon	5	0	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum,	per Gallon			
STEEL, in Tubs,	" per	11	0	00
Bundle,	" "	12	0	00
STICK, Lac,				
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	28	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41¼ seers 1 seer	7	0	00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	6	1	00
Ditto 2 sort,		6	0	00
Candy, Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43¼ seers	10	2	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	10	0	00
do. do.	do. do.	9	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica, or Kut,	per Bombay Cy.	50	0	00
TIN PLATES, I. C.	" per " box	18	0	00
in large slab,	per md. 40 seers	11	0	00
TINCALL,				
Borax,				
TURPENTINE,	" per " barrel			
Spirits,	per " gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal,	per Surat Candy	40	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	2	00
VERDIGREASE,	" per cwt.			
VERMILLION, China,	per pper	1	1	75
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	20	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	" per " dozen	40	0	00
Port,	" " "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	" per " pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jambooser,	per Candy of 8 Parah	45	0	00
Ditto Surat,		50	0	00
Hausia,		64	0	00
WHITE LEAD, China,	per cwt.	13	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	220	2	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	2	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	478	1	00

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee
Freight to England, dead weight, 4 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight 5 £.
Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 110 per 100 Sicca.
on Madras,

Grain and Pulse of all kind have had an extraordinary rise, during the last week, which can only be attributed to the immediate demand for the exigences of the Expedition. Wheat in particular has risen as high as 64 Rupees per Candy, a price hitherto unexampled and which cannot be maintained, but for a very short time, as the Agricultural reports from the interior are very favourable.